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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1874. NO. 169.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1874.

In the Senate, the following bills passed finally: Appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Danville; also for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

In the House, the Advertising bill passed finally—yeas 72, nays 15. The Centennial bill passed second reading.

Adjourned till April 7.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1874.

The Senate agreed, this morning, to postpone the Apportionment bill until Thursday, April 9th, and so dispensed with the afternoon session fixed for to-day, for that purpose. There were thirty-two Senators present—more than we have had for a long period at any one time, and the bill should have been taken up to-day and disposed of; but the Democrats want to submit several amendments to the bill, and have not got them ready, and the postponement has been made in kindness to them. The fact really is that the new method of apportionment leaves very little apportioning to be done by combinations of counties, or by the division of counties, and the ingenuity of the Democrats has been taxed to the utmost to cook up such combinations as will help them much. Hence the delay. There are but nineteen of the fifty Senatorial districts that do not naturally fix themselves, and only five counties have to be divided for Representatives. There is very small room for diversion on such a question, within such narrow limits. The Republicans of the Senate have conceded to the Democrats all they asked, in Philadelphia, in making each ward into a Representative district; and there is a very narrow margin of difference, therefore, between the two parties; but Mr. Rutan, who has charge of the bill, desires to give the fullest opportunity to the Democrats to present their scheme, and hence has consented to the postponement.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to pay the newspapers for publishing the Constitution came up in the Senate to-day, and was adopted, 19 to 6. Mr. Dill opposed it because it cut off a paper in his district which published it without being authorized to do so, and Mr. Davis opposed it because the limit of compensation was fixed at $1,800, which, although that was the charge made by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it was below what the other daily papers charged, of that city (except the *Record*), and therefore too small.

In the House, the fight was made on the other tack, and the report was opposed because the limit was too *large*. Mr. Webb and Mr. Ramey wanted the highest limit fixed at $1,200 and the lowest at $600; the House accordingly recommitted the bill to the committee with such instructions; but the Senate having in the meantime, adopted the report, there was no longer any committee to instruct. The House members of the committee consequently reported the bill back, and the vote on adopting the report was yeas 41, nays 43. The bill, therefore, fell; but a motion to reconsider will be made to-morrow; and as the House will be held responsible if it fails to pass some bill on the subject, the chances are that, on a reconsideration, the report will be adopted.

The whole trouble, on this question, has been caused by a few greedy publishers who charged extraordinary rates for this publication. As a regular advertisement, at the average prevailing rates, the regular charge for it would be about $500 per four insertions, in weekly papers, and the country newspapers, generally, have charged at about this rate. A few are as low as $200, one or two at $300, the bulk at from $400 to $500, and a few at $600; but some others charged as high as $800 and even $1,100 and $1,200, the price, in these cases, being in the inverse ratio to the value of the papers, the papers of least character charging the highest rates. It was the fear that these papers would get their long fingers into the Treasury, that induced the House to vote down the report. As the bill, however, leaves the whole matter in the discretion of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it is, in my judgment, perfectly safe to trust to his good sense in the matter. He is a newspaper man of sufficient experience to keep the State from being imposed upon by overcharges.

It is something remarkable that some few men (thank heaven they *are* few) who are honest enough in their dealings between man and man, yet who think it is perfectly right to charge the State more for work done, than they would charge any one else for similar work. An extract from some new serial story, just commenced in the New York *Weekly*, and as long as the new Constitution, if sent out from any of the advertising agencies of that city, would be inserted by any of the papers who have sent in exorbitant bills to the State, for one-tenth the sum they have charged the State. It is very true that the State should not go about hunting for cheap rates, and should be content to pay legitimate rates for what she gets done; but that is no reason why she should be charged more than other people pay for the same kind of work.

In Senate, Mr. Rutan offered a resolution that the bill proposing amendments to the Constitution be referred to a special committee of five, of which the Speaker shall be one, and that the Committee on Constitutional Reform be discharged from its consideration. Agreed to, and Messrs. Rutan, Fitch, White, Wallace and McClure appointed on the committee.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to Senate bill No. 35, a supplement to an act relating to County Treasurers, passed April 15, 1858, and the bill now goes to the Governor. It give to County Treasurers, when the Auditors and County Commissioners cannot agree as to the compensation to be paid the Treasurers, the same compensation as their predecessors in office had.

The following House bills passed finally, and will go to the Governor for his approval:

Granting an appropriation for the support of the deaf mutes of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and to aid in the erection of new buildings.

Making an appropriation to complete the building of the Sheltering Arms, Allegheny county.

To define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, judicial and county officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

The following Senate bills passed finally, and have been sent to the House for concurrence:

For the relief of Abraham Troxell, a soldier of the war of 1812.

For the relief of R. M. Hutton, the widow of Joseph Hutton, who was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to vote for and urge the passage of a bill introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. Lemuel Todd, Congressman at large from the State of Pennsylvania, providing for the payment of losses sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Supplement to the act granting a pension to Henry Stewart, a disabled soldier, approved April 5, 1862.

To repeal so much of an act to provide for the improvement of Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, approved the 26th day of March, A. D. 1873, as provides that the improvement of said avenue shall be uniform throughout the whole length to be improved.

To provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies within this Commonwealth, over and upon such portions of their roads as may be within the limits of any incorporated city.

For the relief of Mary Daugherty, aged about eighty years, a widow of John Daugherty, a lieutenant in the war of 1812.

An act to prevent trespass on inclosed lands within this Commonwealth, for the purpose of shooting or hunting thereon.

A supplement to the act regulating fees of auctioneers in Philadelphia postponed on third reading.

The House bill for the establishment of Orphans' Courts, and the House bill to regulate assignments of judges to hold Criminal Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny, were both allowed to go over, not being satisfactory in their present shape.

The House bill to provide for the submission of civil cases to the courts without trial by jury was called up on its final passage, but had not been disposed of at adjournment. Those opposed to it resist it because it requires a case that has been submitted by agreement, been taken up to the Supreme Court and sent back for a new trial, to go before the same judge for second trial, without a jury. They insist that the second trial shall be by jury unless a new agreement to waive it is made by the parties.

The appropriation to Dixmont went through second reading. This, with the bills passed today, completes our local appropriations, except the Western Penitentiary, which is yet in committee.

At the morning session of the House the Anthracite Coal Tax bill came up on second reading, and a new bill was offered, which seems more satisfactory, imposing a tax of five mills on the corporate franchise of every company or private party engaged in the mining of anthracite coal.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed second reading.

Senate bill regulating the manner of increasing municipal indebtedness, was amended and passed finally. The Senate will probably concur, and the bill will then go to the Governor.

The rest of the morning session was devoted to a fierce struggle over the bill, from the Senate, fixing the compensation of the members and officers of the Legislature. The principal point of contention was the provision to pay members $10 per day for every day over 100 days at any one session. Various motions were made to make the sum $7 per day, and $8, and $5, but they were all successively voted down, and the House showed an unmistakable majority against any meddling with *that* feature of the bill. It was still under discussion when the hour of adjournment arrived.

The afternoon session was devoted to Senate bills Nos. 38 and 44, relative to corporations, No 38 defining methods for increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, passed second reading, and No. 44, to regulate the formation of corporations, was progressed in up to page 40, leaving sixteen pages yet to be disposed of. SPECIAL.

FIRE RECORD.

Kalamazoo, Michigan—$12,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., March 27, 1874.

The beautiful passenger depot of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, took fire this afternoon, about five o'clock. Although every effort was made to save the building, it burned to the ground. The contents were mostly saved. The building was almost new, being but two years built. The estimated loss is twelve thousand dollars. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 27, 1874.

Bernard Trentman, an old and wealthy citizen, died at noon to-day from a stroke of paralysis. He has been a resident of Fort Wayne thirty-five years, and owns one of the largest wholesale establishments in the State.

STATE NEWS.

The Allentown *News* has a libel suit.

A nine-year-old boy at Mt. Carbon weighs 100 pounds.

Harrisburg complains of bad drinking water among its other ills.

Erie county sent ten lunatics to Dixmont for treatment on Tuesday.

Corry taxes her liquor sellers $15 each for the benefit of the police fund.

Bloomsburg has the champion faller—a four-story-and-never-yet-hurt-chap.

A large deposit of iron ore has been discovered near Zionsville, Lehigh county.

The citizens of Mercersburg are making an effort to secure a bank at that place.

Wilkesbarre is going to enforce the "show license" laws and make some more.

Mr. J. S. Butler, late of the *Oswego Press*, is now associate editor of the Erie *Gazette*.

Mrs. Harriet Robinson died in Titusville on the evening of the 25th inst., aged eighty-five years.

Forty-two hundred and fifty emigrants arrived at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1873.

The Swedenborgian Church newspaper, now published in Baltimore, is to be removed to Allentown.

Horace Black, aged twenty-two, was drowned near Tidioute on Sunday, by the upsetting of his skiff.

From $150,000 invested in water works, the city of Allentown derives an annual revenue of $25,357 89. That pays.

E. S. Seitz, of Pottstown, was bitten by a mad dog on Monday, and has since suffered greatly in body and mind.

Jay Cadwell, a prominent citizen and politician of Lancaster, died on the night of the 25th inst., after a lingering illness.

Amos Frankenfield has bidden adieu to Bethlehem, leaving a number of souvenirs, in the shape of forged papers, in the hands of once admiring and trusting friends.

Mrs. Cooper, of Union City, charged with complicity with her son Frank in killing Caroline Cook, the servant girl, January last, has been fully discharged by Judge Vincent, of Erie. The prosecution was a total failure.

Several Catasauqua strikers who had secured work at the Bethlehem iron works, were given their "walking papers" as soon as the managers found out from whence they came.

Mr. John Manning, one of the earliest settlers of North Shenango, Crawford county, died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. John Gaugh, in that township, on Tuesday morning, aged about eighty-five years.

Elizabeth Doner, a resident of Cumberland county, died a few days since at the age of ninety-six. She was the mother of ten children, the grandmother of fifty-five and the great-grandmother of one hundred and ten. She had done her duty, surely.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: Washington township, for some reason or other, has been fearfully scourged with small-pox this season. In some parts of the township the disease has visited nearly every house, and in some of these houses as many as four and five persons fell victims to this scourge.

The Somerset *Herald* says: "We were shown this morning a beautiful specimen of black-band iron ore, found on the property of Major Alex. Stuzman, at Pinkerton Point, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This ore is so pure that it can be made into steel by the Bessemer process without undergoing any purifying operation."

An Oil City letter to the Titusville *Herald* states that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has purchased the Brady's Bend Iron Works, about which so many false rumors have been afloat since their suspension in December. The price paid was $2,000,000, which, considering the liabilities of the works, was a small sum.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: "A bed of oxide of iron has been discovered on land of Dr. Zerbe, a short distance south of Shaefferstown, which promises to be very valuable. It is fifteen feet in thickness, and is of that quality used in the manufacture of fine paints. It has been used successfully for painting, and is now undergoing experiments to test its virtues, with very encouraging promise."

Benjamin H. Ober, for twenty years past connected with the Lancaster *Express*, his last position being news editor, jumped from a fourth story window of the *Express* building on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., striking his head on a fence, fracturing his skull so badly as to cause instant death. He had been unwell for some days previous, and was delirious when he made the fatal leap. He was in his forty-sixth year.

The American Steamship Company answer to Captain Brady's claim for salvage for bringing the Pennsylvania safely into port, that his conduct in persisting in retaining command of the ship after the gale was over and the immediate danger had been averted, when a regular appointed officer of the Pennsylvania—the third officer—stood ready and was perfectly competent to take charge of the vessel, was mutinous and subversive of discipline in the highest degree.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton *Republican*, writing under date of the 24th, says: Yesterday morning at six o'clock John Hilbert, who lived adjoining John Gruver's in Plains, in leaving his bed stumbled in such a way as to strike his neck upon the chimney of a lamp standing upon a table near. The jugular vein was severed, and he bled to death in a very few minutes, and before his wife could call in any assistance. The affair was so sudden, and its result so terrible, that even yet it is hardly to be realized. He was a young married man.

The Altoona *Tribune*, of the 27th inst., says: The news that Essington Hammond, of Sarah Furnace, Maria Forge, and Franklin Forge, had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, caused a great deal of surprise in the Southern portion of the county yesterday. Mr. Hammond was one of the most prominent iron producers in this county, and his failure will add materially to the already hard times. He has many friends among the business men of this section, who admired him for his indomitable energy and pluck, and who now sympathize with him in his misfortune. We sincerely hope that this cloud may soon pass away, and that all may yet be well.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: A somewhat novel and interesting case was argued before his Honor Judge Logan, on Monday, a brief synopsis of which we give: A bill in equity was filed on March 6, 1874, by Michael Weis and Jacob Fehr, two of the trustees of the Lutheran church, complainants, vs. Rev. J. H. Smith, J. J. Bierer, George Klingensmith, Christian Weis and ——— Lacock, defendants. It appears that there are at least two ecclesiastical bodies of Lutherans in the United States—the general council and synodical conference. These, again, are divided into synods—the joint synod of Ohio being an ecclesiastical body recognizing the authority of the latter. The charter of the Lutheran church at Latrobe, and its by-laws, require that the pastor be a member of the joint synod of Ohio. Rev. Smith is not a member of it, and it is alleged he and the other defendants disclaim its authority. This bill is to restrain him from officiating as pastor, and the other defendants from interfering with the affairs of the church. The case came up on Monday on motion for preliminary injunction and was argued for the complainants by Irwin W. Fee, Esq., and for respondents by Hons. H. D. Foster and Edgar Cowan. The court held the papers for advisement.

Is the present conflict with the Papacy, here is Bismarck's explanation: "I acknowledge it as my duty to respect the dogmas of the Catholic Church as dogmas, and I never have interfered with anybody for believing in them. But, if the Infallibility dogma is so interpreted as to lead to the establishment of an ecclesiastical *imperium in imperio*, it is occasions the setting aside of the laws of this country, because unapproved by the Vatican, I am naturally driven to assert the legitimate supremacy of the laws. We Protestants are under the conviction that this kingdom of Prussia ought not to be ruled by the Pope, and we demand that you, the Ultramontane section of the Roman Catholics, respect our convictions, as we do yours. Unfortunately, however, you are accustomed to complain of oppression whenever not permitted to lord it over others."

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

WORK OF HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

Large Reduction on Estimates for Next Year.

Health of the Vice President.

MINISTER JAY ON A LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Hat Body and Tanner Brake Patents.

A Day of Buncombe in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1874.

The House Committee on Appropriations are making very satisfactory progress on the Appropriation bills, and the two Houses have, so far, generally indorsed their action. On the three bills, the Army, Navy and Fortification, acted upon by the House and Senate, there has been a reduction of eleven millions as compared with the estimates. This was about the amount cut down by the committee. There are some differences between the two Houses on minor matters, all of which will be adjusted in conference. The Fortification bill has already been agreed to and sent to the President. General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee, states that there is now no doubt of reaching an aggregate reduction of twenty-five to thirty millions on the total estimates for the next fiscal year. The committee are now engaged on the Deficiency bill, and, though they are scrutinizing every item with the greatest care, they expect to make no material reduction in this quarter, as the amounts asked for are for money actually expended, and the disbursements will have to be legalized. The Postoffice Appropriation bill has not yet been considered at all, as it has been necessary to wait until all the letting of mail and other contracts has been completed. The bill will be taken up next week.

Vice President Wilson,

who has returned to the city, is enjoying unusually good health, but will not resume the chair of the Presidency of the Senate. He will remain here a few days and then return to Boston. Since his arrival, the Vice President has had an interview with the President on the political situation.

Minister Jay.

It is learned from official sources that Minister Jay has not tendered his resignation, but has asked and has been granted a leave of absence and will reach the United States shortly.

Extension of Patent Monopolies.

No formal vote has yet been taken in the Senate Committee on Patents on the Wells hat body patent case, but the committee authorize the statement that they will report adversely next week. They will also report adversely on the application for an extension of the Tanner brake patent. The committee look upon both these patents as oppressive monopolies, and decide against them on the general principle which they have adopted for all similar cases, that it is not advisable to make extensions of patents which become indispensable to a large interest and which might be availed of during the extension, as a means of extortion.

Buncombe in the House.

The House was engaged nearly all day on buncombe speeches on the finances, and will devote this evening and to-morrow to the same business, there being absolutely nothing necessary to the furtherance of the public business, for the list of speakers has swelled to nearly sixty. The Transportation bill block the way of other business several weeks, and the pending financial measure is likely to further block it for some weeks to come.

The Senate Talked Away the Day

on finances, and there seems to be no immediate prospects of a vote, as there are a number who wish to ventilate their ideas afresh on this exhausted topic.

COLUMBUS.

The State Treasurer Wins by a Unanimous Vote—The County Seat of Mahoning County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 27, 1874.

The Senate to-day finally concluded the election contest of Weimer against Welch for the office of State Treasurer, by a unanimous vote that Weimer had no claim to the office, and that Welch, the present incumbent, was duly elected. In view of the fact that it was claimed by Weimer's counsel that the preliminary admitted showed that it was a tie vote, and the further fact that the Senate is made up of twenty-two Democrats and fourteen Republicans, the unanimous vote was a surprise to many.

The bill to change the county seat of Mahoning county was defeated in the Senate today by a tie vote, seventeen voting each way. The bill will be brought before the Senate again on a reconsideration. Before being brought to final passage, it was amended so as to require Youngstown to build a Court House costing at least $100,000, previous to the removal of the county seat. It is doubtful whether the House of Representatives would concur in this amendment, even if the Senate should pass the bill.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 27, 1874.

The women continue their visits and services at the saloons. Two bands were out today. The wife of one of the saloon keepers visited this afternoon, joined the women in their prayers and urged them to come daily until her husband abandoned the business. Mrs. Brown, of Alliance, is addressing a large audience in the Methodist church to-night.

Cadiz Junction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., March 27, 1874.

Sullivan, the last liquor dealer at Cadiz Junction, has signed the pledge. This closes up the present campaign at Cadiz and Cadiz Junction. The men who have taken this noble stand, all rejoice that they are now out of the traffic.

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 27, 1874.

At the sample room yesterday the visiting committee were forced to vacate by some one throwing pepper on the stove, and to-day six ladies have occupied chairs on the investment. This afternoon a drenching rain prevailed, but they held their position till six P. M.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 27, 1874.

A saloon was visited by the crusaders this afternoon. When the prayers were commenced a brass band began playing, which the saloon keeper had provided himself with, and drowned out all other noise. This so disgusted the ladies that they left.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The women prayed to-day during Change hours at a saloon next door to the Chamber of Commerce. A great crowd collected and the police with great difficulty preserved order. The Board of Aldermen to-day unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the city ordinance preventing the annoyance of saloon keepers by women praying. The Mayor will probably issue a proclamation to-morrow in reference to the matter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Java, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

All the druggists in Bridgeport, Ohio, have signed the pledge.

The steamers Spain and Trinacria, from New York, have arrived at London.

The boat race between Cambridge and Oxford occurs to-day. Betting is about even.

The Erie Railway strike at New York is at an end. The strikers resume work to-day.

M. Bechtoldi, the new French Minister, arrived at New York yesterday, on the steamship Amerique.

The chemical works of Chappel Brothers, of Baltimore, were burned last night. Loss $150,000; insurance $120,000.

Marshal Serrano still claims the victory before Bilbao, and the Carlists telegraph a similar claim for themselves.

The health of Bishop Cummins is so much impaired that he has been compelled to abandon work and leave New York.

In the French Assembly a motion was yesterday made to take a vote on the first day of July to decide the future form of government of France. The motion was defeated—330 yeas, 326 nays.

W. F. Houghtaline, of New York, general Western agent of the Hoe printing press, stepped into an open elevator shaft at the Clifton House, Chicago, about two o'clock yesterday morning, falling a distance of ten feet, to the basement, and receiving injuries from which he died during the day.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

HAT MANUFACTURE.

A New and Successful Industry.

The Extensive Establishments of William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood Street and No. 15 Virgin Alley—Growth of the Trade—Where Pittsburgh Hats are Sold—Encouraging Outlook for the Future—A Fine Stock of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

Nobody will dispute the statement, we think, that Pittsburgh has enjoyed, during the past, a steady, healthy growth in all the manufacturing industries, and in every branch of her trade and commerce. It is true that the panic of last year gave us a temporary "setback," but our capitalists and business men generally were then, as they always have been, prepared to meet the storm, and few failures were recorded. This was owing mainly to the fact that our business is conducted on a solid basis, and without the kite-flying and spirit of wild speculation which characterize some other cities of the Union.

It is creditable to the firm of William Fleming & Co., manufacturers of fine fur hats, and wholesale and retail dealers in hats, caps and straw goods, at No. 139 Wood street and No. 15 Virgin alley, that during the continuance of the late panic, which so seriously affected the business of the whole country, their trade fell off only very slightly, and that during the darkest days of the trouble. Taking the season through, it compared favorably with former and more prosperous years. During the past sixty days it has largely increased, and present signs would seem to foreshadow a larger volume of business the present year than ever before. Not for a single day during the prevalence of the financial trouble were operations suspended in their factory, the men and machinery being occupied in making up a stock of winter and spring goods, all of which have met with ready sale.

The opening of their manufactory in May, 1873, gave a new impetus to the hat trade. Although large before, it is now greater than ever, and bids fair to equal that of any of the localities in the East where the industry is conducted so extensively. This is as it should be. The facilities here are unsurpassed, the essential requisites, coal and soft water, being right at hand.

In former days—say thirty years ago—almost all the fur hats worn west and south west of Pittsburgh,—throughout the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi,—were made in the Iron City. A blight came upon the business, however, and one by one the men who carried it on dropped out. Mr. Fleming, among the last, and our dealers and those who had drawn their supplies from us had to go to New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut for their fur and wool hats. Since it has been demonstrated that fur hats equal in quality to the best Eastern manufacture, can be made here at a less cost, there is no cogent reason why Pittsburgh's former supremacy in this business should not be regained.

Messrs. Fleming & Co., be it known, are making rapid strides in this direction. Their factory is being run constantly to its full capacity, the product all being taken to fill orders from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati—in fact, from all the leading cities of the West, North west and South west. And it is a fact worthy of notice that when a Western dealer once orders a lot of hats of our home manufacture, he is sure to come again for more. This may be attributed to the fact that only the best of stock is used, none but thoroughly skilled workmen employed, and the hats made upon the latest and most approved models.

Fleming & Co. make a specialty of fine fur hats, the materials used being selected nutria, coney, rabbit and beaver furs. These, after going through the different processes, come out in the shape of elegant and fashionable hats, equaling in appearance, and far more durable than the very best head gear made in London or Paris. These goods have gained a wide popularity wherever introduced, and will soon be worn to the exclusion of those sent from New Jersey, labeled with the name of some Paris hat maker.

In addition to the manufacture of hats, Messrs. Fleming & Co. keep in store for the wholesale trade, in the spacious four-story building, No. 139 Wood street, full lines of silk, fur and wool hats, caps and straw goods, all of which they sell at a very small advance on cost. Their trade in these articles is spread over Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and is growing most encouragingly.

A word as to the *personnel* of the firm, for the benefit of readers at a distance. Mr. William Fleming, the senior member, has been engaged in business in this city for more than a third of a century, and during that time has won for himself a most enviable reputation for fairness of dealing and perfect integrity. His personal history is closely linked with that of the hat trade of the city. His representations as to the quality and value of goods may always be relied upon, his long experience enabling him to tell at a glance whether an article is good, bad or indifferent. Messrs. John G. Bennett and John W. Oglevee, the junior members, have been in the business long enough to gain a good knowledge of its practical workings and details, which renders them valuable acquisitions. Both are genial, courteous and of fine address, and among the most popular salesmen in the city.

Taken collectively the firm is a representative one of the higher grade of mercantile houses, and one which, with anything like a fair chance to trade for cash, will, by its inherent merit and honorable mode of dealing, secure a full share of the patronage of the country tributary even remotely to the city. Discarding all clap-trap and humbug, Fleming & Co. depend for success upon furnishing the best goods for the least money; and this has gained for them the confidence and respect of a circle of business men extending over a dozen States East and West.

The firm employ a large number of men in the different departments of their establishment, and customers can always rely upon being treated with due respect, and dealt with fairly and squarely.

The resuscitation of a dead industry is a great and arduous undertaking; and the pluck and energy displayed in successfully doing so in the manufacture of hats, has earned for William Fleming & Co. the thanks and congratulations of the entire community. That they may go forward as they have begun, enlarging their facilities and adding their share to the prosperity of the city, is the earnest wish of all.

A cordial invitation is extended to country merchants and dealers to pay a visit to Fleming & Co.'s, to look over their large and extensive stock, and see how hats are made—one of the most interesting things within the range of modern industry. Pleasure will be taken by the members of the firm and their employees in showing callers through all parts of the establishment.

An extensive card will be found in another column, setting forth the merits of the goods offered for sale by Fleming & Co., to which the attention of the public in general and retail dealers in hats and caps in particular, is called.

THE BROOKLYN COUNCIL.

Statement of Theodore Tilton—The Council not yet Agreed upon its Course—Adjournment till To-Day.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Congregational Council, which was in secret session to-day till one o'clock and then took a recess, received a letter from Theodore Tilton, asking that he be accorded the courtesy of contributing to the official records a correct statement of his own position, because his position has been misrepresented in their body to his grievous injury. He says:

First. In 1850 I became a member of Plymouth church; in 1869 I terminated my connection with that church; in 1873 my name, which still lingered on the roll, was officially erased. My retirement from the church was executed by me in strict conformity with the rules of the church, and the validity of my act has since been signally and repeatedly ratified by a unanimous vote of the church, affirming and reaffirming the principle on which the act was based. That principle, as I hold it, is the free right of a freeman to sever his connection with a church by his free will, and I shall never become a churchman in any Church in which this is not the rule.

Second. Four years after I had thus terminated my connection with the Plymouth church I was charged by a member of that body with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church. A widespread impression overshadowed good men's minds that whatever other points were in doubt, there could be no doubt that I had slandered the pastor of Plymouth church. I hereby declare that I had not then, nor have I since, nor at any time in all my life, have I ever uttered a slander against any human being.

The afternoon session continued until after six o'clock, when the Council took a recess till nine o'clock to-night, the proceedings continuing to be secret.

The evening session of the Council was short. The members assembled in the private lecture room of the church about nine o'clock, but did not retire into secret session until about ten o'clock, owing to the fact that the committee appointed at the morning session to draft resolutions embodying advice of the Council to both churches, were unable to agree. Shortly before 11 o'clock the committee were sent for and stated that they had not yet agreed. The Council then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Immediately on the adjournment of the Council, the committee retired again to complete their resolutions, and did not separate until a late hour. The members of the committee were very reticent and would not say whether or not they had agreed on the matter they had under consideration.

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.

POLITICAL.

State.

Judge David Caldwell, of Hollidaysburg, it is said, will be a candidate for the Republican Legislative nomination.

It is now believed that Furman Sheppard will be William B. Mann's opponent in the contest for the Philadelphia District Attorneyship next fall.

Abial Drake of Oil City, and John S. Maloy of Emlenton, are announced as candidates for the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Venango county, and W. S. Gregory of Scrubgrass for the Democratic nomination for the same office.

The following Republican announcements have thus far been made in Butler county: For Congress, Walter L. Graham, Esq.; for Law Judge, Hon. E. McJunkin, Charles McCandless, Esq.; for Assembly, Benjamin Douthett, Esq., R. Mifflin, Esq., A. V. Cunningham.

The special election held in Wayne and Pike counties, on Tuesday, to fill the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the resignation of William H. Dimmick, resulted in the success of the Republican candidate, Thomas Y. Boyd, Esq., of Wayne. There were two Democratic candidates in the field—T. J. Ham, of Wayne, and E. B. Eldred, of Pike.

The following Democrats aspire to a place at the public trough in Fayette county: For Assembly, T. Robb Deyarmon, James Darby, William A. McDowell; for Sheriff, John A. Messmore, J. W. C. Brooks, William L. Smith, Edward Dean, Calvin Springer, John J. Morris; for District Attorney, R. H. Lindsay, S. L. Mestrezat; Commissioner, Henry W. Bowers, William Hilling, John F. Murray, G. W. Nicholson.

The following is from the Greensburg *Herald and Tribune*: We understand that John V. Painter, Esq., is likely to be appointed President Judge of the Armstrong county district. We understand that P. M. Osterhout, Esq., of Tunckhannock, is an applicant for the appointment of President Judge of the district composed of Columbia, Sullivan, Montour and Wyoming. It is announced that Hon. A. W. Taylor, our member of Congress, will resign his seat next fall and be a candidate for President Judge of the Indiana district.

General.

Charles Sumner is dead and writhing in the keenest agonies of hell! So is Abraham Lincoln, and every other dead man who has supported the United States government under its present odious tax system—*Moundsville (W. Va.) National.*

One insane correspondent says Uncle William has his eye on the White House. He has seen a photograph of William, in which the eye is set at long range, and this maniac of a writer thinks it covers the end of the avenue. But the nephew of Uncle William is at the other end of the avenue, and he has it point blank, within hailing distance, as it were.

Tea-total and Tea-special.

The celebrated Tea House of D. M. Jenkins, No. 20, Fifth avenue, is the most attractive store in the city. His goods are first-class, and his arrangements of them most tasteful, neat, commendable. Every corner of his establishment is absolutely clean. There is no place for rubbish. No liquors are sold at Jenkins'. He is temperance *Tea-total*, and *Tea-special*, and has the best *Teas* in town.—*Methodist Recorder.* C.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
273 273
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.
CHEAPEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Fish, Goshen Cheese,
AND
The Great White River Flour
Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c., &c.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — OCCUPANTS — FOR A well furnished front room, including Board. Inquire at No. 10 Fourth avenue.

WANTED — SALESMAN — A GOOD Salesman; one acquainted with the Wholesale Candy Trade. None other need apply. Address A. B. C., this office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO understands business generally. To a suitable person a good situation. Address Merchant, Box 1107 with reference.

WANTED—WILD LANDS—I AM PREPARED to Sell Lands and Pay Taxes in every county in the Western States. Send numbers, price and terms. Will also hold for Land Warrants. Address O. M. BALLARD, Indianapolis, Indiana. 7ths

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel in a city of 30,000 inhabitants, for a young man who is willing to apply himself to the business, with some capital, will find a splendid opportunity. Address Hotel, this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—MY SCOURING and Dyeing Establishment, on reasonable terms Established four years, and doing an extensive business—the only one in the city. Reason for selling, desire to return to my native State, Canada. Call on or address, JOSEPH MORRETT, Youngstown, O.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27, 1874. Missouri and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to C. KEYS, 66 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., near Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Lathe 21 inches swing, 7 feet bed; one 21 inches by 7 feet; one 21 inches by 6 feet; one 24 inches by 8½ feet. One Bolt Cutter. 6 Drill Presses by Sturtevant Bros. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FO

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

MINNOWS measuring Tritons. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is about to undertake to write a life of SUMNER.

THE *Post* nominates the editor of this paper for "Commissioner of Forestry." This is suicidal on the part of our neighbor. One of our very first official acts would be to discountenance, as far as possible, the growth of all the poorer kinds and qualities of timber.

"DISINFECT: To purify from contagious matter." A rural New York Democratic paper accounts for the defeat of its party in one of the towns of the county where published, by saying that "a good many Democrats were *disinfected*." We fear the *Post* will never be able to equal this felicitous terseness of truth.

WE OBSERVE that a new industry—that of raising leeches—is about to be introduced in the United States, because the supply from all parts of Europe, except Brittany, is gradually failing, by reason of the draining of marshes of the Danube in Sclavonia and European Turkey, all native places of the leech. Politically speaking, the development of this interest among us has already attained an enormous magnitude.

THE Architect of London receives fifteen thousand dollars a year, in gold, and recently, on account of extra services, was voted a bonus of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. MULLETT, with about twenty times as much building under his direction, receives four thousand dollars a year, or about one-fourth of what is paid to his English confrere. And yet the opposition press is constantly howling over the "extravagant" salary paid to this useful public officer.

THE only straight Democratic candidate for the Massachusetts Senatorship is Judge CURTIS, who was a member of the Legislature which first elected Senator SUMNER; and his candidature recalls the curious fact that he was "so indignant at the course of the coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers by which this was effected, that he declared it as his legal opinion that it was indictable as a conspiracy under the laws of the State." Of course, therefore, he will now set his face like a flint against any overtures of the anti-DAWES party, or any other faction.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* affirms that Virginia is recovering more rapidly from her prostration and desolation by the war than the most sanguine of her sons expected. We are glad to hear it—and now, perhaps, the *Enquirer* will be good enough to explain its indorsement of the request of the Virginia Legislature that the United States government should guarantee the payment of seventeen millions of the six per cent. bonds of that State, upon the ground that without such assistance her recovery from "the prostration and desolation" caused by the war was impossible.

AND now it is denied that ex-Governor HOFFMAN is about to return to the United States. He will, it is said, remain permanently abroad. If this statement is true, the explanation is obvious. The ex-Governor, as ambitious as he is talented, cannot bear to face the terrible ignominy and disgrace which his old ring co-laborers have brought upon the whole of them. What a glorious opportunity was presented for immortalizing his name by setting at defiance and denouncing TWEED and his gang, when he, HOFFMAN, was Governor. The opportunity will never be presented to him again.

THE author of the following lives in Pittsburgh and is "on the highway of modern thought and progress," as the COMMERCIAL would say:

"There is that Key you used for the Stodard Primary Arithmetic you are a regular Pusillanus calling a History a dictionary hurrah for Dutch Mahoney School Teacher teaching a terms and not so much as learn your pupils the Multipuication Table."
—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Our contemporary is mistaken. He did at one time reside in Berks county, the Democratic Gibraltar of the State, but some years ago he adopted HORACE GREELEY'S advice and went West, and is understood to be at present engaged on the staff of the *Sentinel*, which sufficiently accounts for that paper's dreadfully poor spells of wit.

THE New York *Bulletin* notes a considerable decline in the proposed scale of prices for anthracite coal for April, as compared with the same month of last year. This is due to the general depression in trade. Last week 250,103 tons of coal were shipped at tidewater, while for the same week in 1873, 330,341 tons were shipped. Up to the same time last year 2,850,811 tons were handled, as against 2,422,535 this year, exhibiting a decrease for the season of 428,276 tons. The coal trade depends largely on the manufacturing interest, which has been crippled by the late financial storm. A revival of business, however, is presently looked for, and that will naturally increase the demand for coal, which is now almost at its minimum.

LAST fall, it will be remembered, there was a wholesale arrest of counterfeiters made in East Tennessee. From that time until the present no stone has been left unturned by these criminals and their friends to turn the tables on the detectives, and, by procuring false witnesses, impeach their testimony. The cry was taken up by the Democratic papers of that section, and curses on curses were heaped upon the United States authorities for sending out experienced men to bring "poor, innocent and inoffensive citizens into trouble." They are now undergoing trial in the United States District Court, and already five of their number, all of them exemplary members of the Democratic party, one of them being an ex-member of the Tennessee Legislature, have pleaded guilty, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the court. Now let us have another Southern blast against the inquisitorial tyranny of the Federal government.

NOT the least interesting portion of the last will and testament of Senator SUMNER, is the ninth bequest, which reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College $1,000 in trust for an annual prize for the best dissertation by any student of the college or any of its schools, undergraduate or graduate, on universal peace and the methods by which war may be permanently suspended. I do this in the hope of drawing the attention of students to the practicability of organizing peace among nations, which I sincerely believe may be done. I cannot doubt that the same modes of decision which now prevail between individuals, between towns and between smaller communities, may be extended to nations."

In his famous oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," many years ago, he said: "Law, order, government cannot attain to that complete dominion which is our truest safeguard, until by the overthrow of the war system, they comprehend the Commonwealth of nations"—while, as the result of all the profound study and reflection of a lifetime, he declared his sincere belief in the practicability of "organizing peace among nations." It is not easy to find a more admirable instance of loyalty to a great idea.

THE facts of a very remarkable illustration of the power of prayer, in connection with a recent jury trial, have just transpired in New York. They are so interesting that we condense them. One JAMES KING was lately tried in that city for the murder of one O'NEILL. The Judge, in summing up the case, indicated that he ought to be convicted of murder in the first degree, and so charged the jury. When the latter had retired and taken the first ballot, it was found that ten stood for murder in the first degree and two for a less severe verdict. One of these two was a strong Methodist and prominent leader in religious circles. While convinced from the testimony that KING was a cold-blooded desperado, he yet thought that his unhappy domestic relations, superinduced by O'NEILL, might have affected his mind to some extent, and he believed the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt. He accordingly refused to be won over to the views of the ten other jurors, after the eleventh man had yielded and the prospect of obtaining a verdict had brightened. The ten reasoned with him to no purpose. After the lapse of some hours he suddenly and unexpectedly kneeled down in the center of the room and began to pray. Those who were present state that it was one of the most powerful prayers ever delivered. During all this time the room was as still as death. The jurors were carried away, and it seemed to force conviction to the hearts of every one of them, and upon the very next vote they stood twelve for murder in the second degree. It is doubtful whether the religious annals of any age or country afford a more striking illustration of the effect of honest prayer.

THE proud title, "Lord and master," as applied to married men, has certainly lost its significance in Illinois. The Legislature of that State the day before yesterday passed a bill which provides that a married woman may in all cases sue and be sued, without joining her husband with her, to the same extent as if she were unmarried; an attachment or judgment may be enforced against her as if she were a single woman; if sued with her husband she may defend for her own right; if he neglects to defend, she may defend for him also, and *vice versa*. In short, she may enjoy all the luxuries of a lawsuit on her own hook. If a woman takes it into her head to injure any one, the husband is not responsible unless a party to it, neither is he liable for the debts of his wife. Contracts and liabilities incurred by the wife may be enforced against her the same as if she were unmarried, but she cannot enter into partnership business with any other person without the husband's consent, unless he be idiotic or insane, or is in the penitentiary, or has abandoned her, when she can do as she pleases. The wife may receive, use and possess her own earnings, and sue for the same free from the interference of the husband or his creditors, neither can one sue or recover compensation for services performed for the other. The wife can obtain, handle, manage, sell, and convey property independent of the husband, but they may not convey property to each other without a conveyance in writing to be recorded in the same manner as chattel mortgages. This is to prevent them from making conveyances to defraud other parties outside the family. One may confer power of attorney on the other in the same manner as other persons. The expenses of the family and the education of the children are to be chargeable upon the property of both or of either, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately. Neither can remove the other or their children from their homestead without the consent of the other, unless the owner of the property shall provide another homestead for the family. If the husband abandons the wife, she is to have the custody of minor children, unless the courts otherwise direct. These are the main points of the bill, which wholly abolishes the "tyrant man," and places woman on a perfect equality with him when he marries her. The Sucker State is making a heavy bid for immigration.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF IT.

An incidental good result of the earnest temperance agitation of the present day seems likely to be the adoption of really practical and effective measures for the diminution of drunkenness. Americans enjoy throughout the world, one may say, a certain reputation for practicality, for being able to devise and adapt means to the attainment of ends felt to be desirable. In the domain of utility they have, in the course of their relatively brief history, rendered admirable service to the cause of humanity, to the relief of man's estate, which Lord BACON declared to be the great object of physical science. We suppose that, while in the cultivation of the sciences and in the extension of scientific knowledge this country is far behind several countries of the Old World, it would be easy to prove that it has contributed more than a proportional amount to the material well-being of the human race, in the form of inventions utilizing recently discovered or long known natural laws. An exhaustive treatment of the subject would fill a volume, and, if we had as many writing men as France or Germany or England, we should have had long ago a book, big or little, prepared for the express purpose of systematically and historically illustrating American ingenuity in ministering to human comfort and progress. Even if the book began with FRANKLIN and omitted THOMPSON (Count RUMFORD) as being rather foreign than American, the shoving would be most creditable and imposing.

The exhibit would moreover seem most characteristic of a powerful nation of freemen, most appropriate to the spirit of intelligent republicans, who, placed in a new country isolated from the Old World by distance, engaged in the grand experiment of self-government. In the beginning, in memory of the fate of former popular governments, it might appear that if this experiment was to succeed every citizen must feel and act upon the feeling that he was in part responsible for its success or failure. Hence in every citizen a thoughtful concern for the commonwealth in all its elements; hence not only a degree of public spirit but of intellectual activity and a moral earnestness neither needed nor, it may be, desirable in a government ruled by a King or an oligarchy. It is, perhaps, not boastful to affirm that somewhat of this view of republican citizenship has been realized among us. The American citizen of whatever rank or position does, even in the exaggeration of respect for his own manhood and personal dignity, exemplify the elevating influence of free institutions. After all drawbacks have been allowed for and all necessary deductions have been made, the American people, men and women, exhibit the most energetic and powerful development of individual character, purpose and enterprise anywhere to be seen in the modern world on so slight a foundation of hereditary culture and influence. The American self-conceit and arrogance which Mr. MATHEW ARNOLD regards with a sneer and Mr. RUSKIN with an abhorrence suggestive of murderous desires, do not appear so odious when nearly looked at in combination with the better qualities which modify them. In fact, these evil qualities are simply better ones, sensitive honor and legitimate self-assertion in the making. So, also, we may reasonably trust that other phenomena of our social life which are regarded with misgiving by some spectators on the ground and with amazement, if not disgust, by some foreigners beyond the seas, are merely transitional, the outward indications of beneficent processes possible only in a land of absolute freedom, and destined finally to issue in institutions essential to the full splendor of the great republic. Experiments are safe under our elastic political and social systems, and Americans early learn not to dread their ultimate effects. If they are sometimes the occasion of inconvenience, or even decided annoyance to individuals, the evils may be more than compensated by their happy results. Personal liberty, the moral and civil freedom of the citizen cannot, in this country, be exposed to permanent danger or encroachment.

But we may seem to have slightly departed from the topic with which we set out. In fact, while doing justice to the moral sentiment and public spirit which have suggested the late extraordinary methods of interference with the destructive popular habit, we intended to call attention to the tendency apparent in various parts of the country to deal with the same evil in more practical ways. Thus from different directions comes the report of a movement to break down the odious American practice of "treating," a habit fairly responsible for the ruin of a large proportion of all whom drunkenness destroys. Upon the young especially this practice works most disastrously. It has been truly said that if young men drank only in gratification of appetite, there would be few old topers. It is the treating system with its false rule of honor which lays the foundation for the vice. The lunch system, according to which the food is given gratis while only the liquor drank with it, is paid for, is another seductive and degrading American institution which calls for abrogation in the interest of temperance, and its abolition is agitated. Another sign worthy of mention is the fact that a bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, which provides for the appointment of an inspector of liquors in every county of the State, "whose duty it shall be to examine all alcoholic liquors offered for sale in his district, and visiting with severe penalties any attempt to vend impure or adulterated beverages." All these are undoubtedly steps in the right direction, which cannot fail to have admirable results. That they have not been taken long before now can be accounted for only by the apathy with which the moral majority regard the subject of drunkenness. In other words, there is no powerful feeling or opinion hostile to the vice, and hence the feebleness of sentimental restraint imposed upon those who are tempted to indulge in it.

Let public opinion undergo a real pervading change regarding the shame and degradation of being drunk, and the reform may be confidently expected to take root in reason, in sound practical instruction and in a clear recognition of the difference between use and abuse. American ingenuity will be at no loss for the external means of making good the ground taken.

PEOPLE who were familiar with the army hospitals in Virginia during the war will remember Mother Bickerdyke," one of the most zealous and efficient of those patriotic women whose works of every kind followed our troops. After the war it appears she undertook some building operations in Kansas for the benefit of soldiers' orphans, and thereby became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which, it is feared, have impaired her reason. At all events she came East in 1870, went to Mt. Pleasant, Clifton Springs, New York, on the 25th of September of that year; and though she has since been seen in Brooklyn and in the neighborhood of Boston, her friends have wholly lost sight of her, and are in extreme anxiety as to her safety. At the desire of her sons General Sherman has caused inquiries to be instituted, but so far without result. If the press throughout the country will generally direct attention to the matter, it may be the means of restoring to home and friends a woman who has just claims upon the patriotic gratitude of the nation.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A special dispatch from Media, Pa., to the Philadelphia *North American* of the 26th inst., says: The case of Root and Rust vs. the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, which has been on trial here for the past week, before Judge Butler, was concluded this afternoon. The suit was brought to recover large excess of freight paid by plaintiffs as oil dealers in Media, '67 and '68, for transporting their oil, they claiming to have furnished the cars under the act of 1849. The defendants resisted—two previous trials having taken place in Philadelphia. Over thirty witnesses were examined. The jury, after an absence of a little over an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $118,106 77. Lewis Waln Smith and F. Carroll Brewster represented the plaintiffs.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

HERE AND THERE.

Ne'er returns the chance that passed;
That one moment was its last;
Though thy life upon it hung,
Though thy death beneath it swung,
If thy future all this way
Now forever goes astray,
When the instant, born of fate
Passes through the golden gate,
When the hour but not the man
Comes and goes from Nature's plan,
Never more its countenance
Beams upon thy slow advance,
Never more that time shall be
Burden-bearer unto thee:
Woe and want must cry in vain,
Lost chance never comes again.

The most obstinate, unyielding saloon keeper in Tennessee is a woman.

There were 4,116,730 bushels of salt produced last year in Michigan, being 500,000 more than in the previous one.

This is the season of the year when the young man's mind lightly turns to new thin overcoats and hats.

The manufacture of wrapping paper from rice straw is now successfully carried on at a new factory in Savannah.

They will never cease getting up horrors in Chicago. There is now a movement on foot to abolish free lunches in that city!

The Iowa Legislature has refused to prohibit the sale of wine and beer in that State. Stronger drinks are already prohibited by law.

How very unkind in the Ohio lawmakers to turn their backs on woman suffrage after what the ladies have been doing in that State.

The average Congressman seems to think the only way to earn his salary is by speechmaking. There was never a worse mistake.

Some of your hurts you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived;
But what torments of grief you endured
From evils which never arrived!

Mr. Rum-rill is the editor of an Ohio paper. He had better change his name, or there will be a "crusade" at his office door some morning.

A movement is on foot by the students of the late Prof. Agassiz to form some sort of an association to keep up social intercourse with each other.

"Can such things be?" The Indianapolis *Sentinel* charges Hendricks with having sold out the Western Democracy in the last Presidential race.

Let a women's Sumner memorial fund be collected and devoted to the education of colored people in the Hampton, Virginia, Normal Institute.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says Colonel Forney has his eye upon a seat in the United States Senate. Is he going to leave Pennsylvania, then?

A new cotton machine has just been invented which, it is claimed, will save over three cents a pound on the staple manufactured by the present system.

The students of Michigan University are very well behaved, and only did three dollars worth of damage last year. Not many hearts broken, at that rate.

It has reached Nova Scotia, where they have petitioned the Dominion Parliament to prevent the importation of liquors into or their manufacture in Canada.

Mississippi has had "a matchless shower of sulphur." Else the editor who said so had let his fancy anticipate something of his own future surroundings.

The President of the National Butter Association offers a prize of two hundred dollars for the best essay on butter making, and the Boston *Post* asks who will cheese it.

Some prominent capitalists of New York, Philadelphia and other centers are forming a company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to erect another large cotton factory at Augusta, Georgia.

Senator Sumner's devotion to Harvard College was shown by his presentation to it, within five years, of 7,000 pamphlets and over 1,000 volumes, some of which were of great value.

The Shah of Persia wants Mrs. Colt, widow of the great fire arm manufacturer, to come over to his delightful kingdom, and make horse pistols for the Mohammedans. It isn't likely she will go off, however.

The New York *Legislature* agrees to comply with the request of that of Massachusetts for the removal of the obstructions to commerce on the East river, and a resort to retaliatory legislation will not be necessary.

The New York *Tribune* was not the first paper of that name. The Chicago *Tribune* was established as a weekly Democratic organ April 4, 1840. Its New York namesake was first published on the 10th of April, 1841.

A man doing business under an assumed firm name has been thrown out of court in the Cincinnati Common Pleas, on the ground that a single individual could not associate and multiply himself into several different persons.

The practice of contracting for the collection of unpaid dues, and of giving moieties therefor, originated during the administration of Franklin Pierce, when James Guthrie was Secretary of the Treasury, and has been since continued.

The boundary dispute between Virginia and Maryland runs back to 1633. It involves the possession of the Potomac, with its riparian rights, and of about three hundred and fifty square miles of land, part of which is now immensely valuable on account of the oyster harvest.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Moran, of Philadelphia, has been appointed measurer of coal, salt, iron and lime for that port.

Natchez, the Piute chief, is lying ill with inflammatory rheumatism at Winnemucca. Too much civilization, poor fellow!

The Hubists are agitated because Carl Schurz, "a Missouri man and a foreigner too," has been selected to deliver the eulogy on Sumner, instead of Wendell Phillips.

The poet Longfellow proposes to spend the summer in Canada, and is already in Hamilton. Does that mean the publication of another poem under an English copyright? By the way, his poem recently issued in England has not yet been published on this side the ocean. Why?

What is fame? A woman entered a Taunton, Massachusetts, store one day last week, and, noticing the window draped in somber mourning, asked who was dead. "Why, Mr. Sumner," said the polite attendant. "Oh," responded the obtuse interrogator, "was he a clerk here?"

Thomas Ball, the sculptor, is about to revisit this country, after an absence of six years passed in his beautiful Florentine villa, beside that of the lamented Powers. Mr. Ball is now putting the "finishing touches" to the colossal statue of Lincoln, which was put into his hands for execution by the freedmen.

One of the first journalists who indulged, in this country, in the now common vice of lecturing, was the late James Gordon Bennett. Nearly fifty years ago, while he was trying to make a living here by various shifts, such as writing and teaching, he delivered a course of lectures on political economy in the Old Dutch church, then standing in Ann street.

In his letter on Forster's Dickens, Edmund Yates tells the following story of Dickens' reconciliation with Douglas Jerrold, when he was present: "Mr. Dickens, who was a member of the Garrick Club, was entertaining some friends in the strangers' room, while Jerrold, as a stranger, was dining with another member. As it happened the tables were contiguous, and after a little while Jerrold suddenly wheeled around in his chair to the other table and cried, 'I can't listen to your voice as a stranger any longer. For God's sake, shake hands!' Dickens instantly complied, and the old intimacy was as firm as ever."

John Price, aged seventy-two years, and probably one of the oldest Indian hunters living, returned recently to his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, which he left when only twelve years old. When serving under General Harney in 1856, he was captured by the father of Captain Jack of the Modoc tribe, and was held a prisoner six months, but finally escaped. He speaks the dialect of twelve different Indian tribes, with the chiefs of which he is personally acquainted. After Captain Jack's capture he was employed as an interpreter, and materially aided General Davis during the Modoc trials.

THE highwaymen of Missouri, who have recently become so conspicuous by robbing railroad trains and stage-coaches, and killing detectives in pursuit of them, have imparted a romance to their profession which may be said to have lifted it above the depths of petty thievery. The party consists of Arthur McCoy, the Younger brothers, the James boys and Will Shepherd. They are all intelligent, well educated and well raised. McCoy, who appears to be the executive officer, was formerly a resident of St. Louis, where he occupied a respected position in society which he has lost by his desperate behavior. The Younger brothers are fit associates for McCoy. They are all ardent and romantic, and have often sent communications to the Kansas City *Times* complaining that injustice was done them in classing them with ordinary thieves. They called on the editor late one night, telling him that they wanted a fair show. They never broke in a house, and never picked up anything in a sneaking way. When they robbed they went on the highway and fought for what they got. Such is the hand on whose heads there is a reward of $10,000 offered by the Governor of Missouri, $5,000 by the Post-office Department and $2,500 by the Governor of Arkansas. The robberies in Texas are committed are too numerous to mention. They capture a station, and when the train gets there they quietly "go through" it and let it pass on. Their haunt is in a remote locality, and they are so well posted in regard to the movements of officers that they know when and where to expect them. They are said to be generous and considerate to women, and often allow them when unprotected to pass undisturbed. They strike only living and robust prey, and have no tenderness for detectives, having disposed of three within the past fortnight.

A JUST CRITICISM IN RHYME.

EITHER—NEITHER

Have you seen a dictionary,
Of this new vocabulary,
Which pronounces *Either* i-ther,
And pronounces *Neither* ny-ther?
Do not call it affectation,
Shoddy show pronunciation;
It upsets the *i* diphthong,
Dropping *e* and *i* change places,
With the ease of Grecian graces;
Only let them change their stations
In like place in all relations—
Charge their places in believers,
Change them also in deceivers—
Change *conceited* to conceyted,
Fortune's *freight* to fright, affrighted,
For the rule which gives us i-ther,
Changing *neither* into ny-ther,
Makes *believers all beyvers*,
And *deceivers* all deevyers,
The *conceited* man conceyted,
While the *freighted* ship is fry-ted,
Deighing, too, is dining, time,
For every line brings something new.
Twain is vine before this current;
Weight is wite, with Yankee accent;
If you cannot change these, also,
Speak as others do, or should do.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms not again, though washed by tears.

Bishop Cummins has been appointed pastor of the New Reformed Episcopal church in New York.

Steps have been taken to form a new Episcopal church in Brooklyn, with Rev. Dr. Porteous as pastor.

The venerable Dr. George Peck preached with much acceptance and power at Newark, N. J., Sunday week.

Elder J. S. Sweeney meets Presiding Elder Hays, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in debate, at Hogdenville, Ky., April 7.

In the Divorce Court, the petition of the Rev. Newman Hall, of London, for divorce, was ordered to be tried by the court itself.

Bishop Janes has regained his health, and was present at part of the session of the Baltimore Conference, which adjourned on the 11th.

A pure soul acts in simplicity and without certainty, being persuaded that what is good comes from God, and what is not good from self.—*Guyon.*

Bishop Peck arrived in Syracuse from California several days ago. He will soon leave to preside at the Providence Conference, which meets on the 25th.

The new M. E. church at Weston will be dedicated April 12th. Revs. I. C. Pershing, D.D., J. W. Webb, F. G. Hibbard, D.D., J. W. Reger other ministers will be present and assist.

Rev. Wm. Entwistle, of the Young Men's Home, will preach in the East Birmingham Baptist church, South Nineteenth street, on Sunday next, in the morning and evening.

Rev. David Hall, of the Presbyterian church of Mansfield, Ohio, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the church at Indiana, Pa., Presbytery of Kittanning, at a salary of $2,500 and a parsonage.

Rev. Absalom Joy died near Sweet Home, Nodaway county, Missouri, February 13, aged seventy-three. He was a member of the M. E. Church for fifty-two years, and a local preacher for twenty-five years.

Rev. Samuel H. Griffith, of Frostburg, Maryland, will preach in St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street, next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7. The public are invited. Seats free.

Chaplain McCabe was at the Pittsburgh Conference, and represented the important cause of Church Extension. The audience complimented him and his cause by a collection of five hundred dollars, cash down.

The Shady Side Presbyterian church (Rev. W. T. Beatty, pastor), at their communion on Sabbath week, had an addition to their membership of thirteen on confession of faith, making an accession of twenty-six since the Week of Prayer.

Bishop Foster is one of the "new bishops." This is his first Presidency in the Pittsburgh Conference. So far as we have heard, he is giving great satisfaction. He is a man of highly cultivated mind and of great force of character.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of New York, accepts by telegraph a call to the Shawmut avenue Baptist church, Boston, while at the same time Rev. Dr. Cheney, of South Boston, accepts a call to the Ashland avenue Baptist church, Chicago. Quick work this.

The Presbyterian churches of Senecaville and Claysville, Pa., and Presbytery of St. Clairsville, have given a unanimous call to Robert Beard Porter, student of the Western Theological Seminary. Mr. Porter has been supplying these churches for a short time, and has given general satisfaction.

The intellect of man sits visibly enthroned upon his forehead and in his eye, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance. But the soul reveals itself in the voice only, as God revealed himself to the prophets of old in the still small voice, and in the voice from the burning bush.—*Longfellow.*

Among the bequests of Mrs. T. Bradshaw, of Chestertown, Md., who died recently, aged eighty, were to the Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, $5,000; Tract Society, $200; Bond chapel, $500; Salome church, $500; and between $5,000 and $6,000 to the church at Chestertown, Md.

The English Wesleyans have just completed the purchase of several houses in one of the principal streets of Rome, and the title-deeds of the property are now in their possession. It is proposed to use the upper portions of these houses for purposes of religious worship, while the lower parts will be let off as shops.

Rev. H. W. Leslie, son of Rev. Joseph Leslie, of the Erie Conference, M. E. Church, died on Monday, March 16th, of typhoid fever. He was taken sick on the 8th, and in eight days ceased to work and live. On the 18th his remains were conveyed from the parsonage in Portland to Panama, Pa., the place of interment. He was a young minister of promise.

There is little to be said this week of the Reformed Episcopalians, except that on a recent Sabbath, Howard Crosby, D.D., preached at Steinway Hall for Bishop Cummins, who was sick. It seems that the Reformed Episcopalians of Peoria, Ill., worship in one of the Baptist meeting houses in that town, neither of which has been used by its owners for more than a year.

Rev. Dr. Duryea recently said that "the main thing for the preacher is to study that which he is to preach—the Word." This remark is endorsed by his own example. He spends four hours every morning with his Hebrew Old Testament, and devotes as much time as possible to other studies, with a view to the interpretation of the truth. Here is the true ideal.

At a special meeting of the Presbytery of Blairsville, held in the Presbyterian church at Latrobe on the 12th inst., the pastoral relation existing between Rev. William A. Fleming and the church of Johnstown was dissolved; and the pastor dismissed to the Presbytery of, Grand Rapids, in order that he may accept the call tendered him by the First church of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The largest Baptist church in the world, we suppose, is Mr. Spurgeon's, which returns a membership of 4,366. The second largest church is said to be the old First African, in Richmond, Va., and the third is, curiously enough, in India. It would seem that seven years ago last September there were but two native Christians in the city of Ongole, India; to-day the church there numbers 2,357 members.

Christ is our pattern, our motive, the true principal of charity; and what is done, though it is but the gift of a cup of cold water, should be done in his name. Then the waters of comfort flow kindly and sweetly when they relish of the bleeding heart and the blood of a merciful Redeemer. Then this act is mightily performed when we do it as the sons of Adam and as the members of Christ, when we do it as men "of one blood" and of one "common faith."—*Beecher.*

Archbishop McCloskey promises his blessing on a "pilgrimage" to Rome, now organizing. The pilgrims are to land at Brest or Havre, and proceed to the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and from thence to the Pope in his "prison" in the Vatican. The expenses are estimated at $350, a "first-class steamer" to be taken, and a cabin arranged for the party—pilgrim "staff and shoon" to be procured by each member of the party; steamer to furnish life preservers.

Among the revival news of the week we have the following: Seventy-five additions to the Beach street Presbyterian church, Boston; nearly 100 conversions in the Baptist church at North Adams; about the same number in Dr. Cuyler's church in Brooklyn; over 100 in the Presbyterian church at E. Albany N. Y., Jack's Capture the ringleaders and entire classes in the Sunday school; and among the Methodist churches, 118 at Harvard street, Cambridge, 100 at Birmingham, Conn., 300 in two Philadelphia churches, 200 at Kensington, Pa., and 150 at Lewistown.

It is related of Mr. Spurgeon that during the last seventeen years he has received thirteen thousand persons into his church in London on profession of their faith, has erected thirty-six chapels in the metropolis, and supplied them with ministers trained in a college he founded and manages, in which over sixty young men are studying for the ministry. This is, indeed, a noble record, and how widely the circle of his usefulness may have been extended by his printed sermons, only eternity can reveal. He invites all Christians to commune with his Church.

The treatise by Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge, entitled "What is Darwinism?" will soon appear from the press of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Dr. Hodge aims to free the investigation from all that is extraneous, and he seeks his answer to the question he raises from three sources: first, from Mr. Darwin's own writings; second, from the expositions given of the theory by its avowed advocates; and third, from the character of the objections urged against it by its opponents. By this method the real issues involved are very distinctly presented; its inconsistencies are forcibly brought out, and its vital weaknesses are clearly exposed.

Of the 4,346 ordained ministers of the Presbyterian Church, 2,737 are fully engaged in preaching; 750 in schools as teachers, or as editors. The whole number unemployed as ministers, 858. That is, 3,487 are legitimately employed as ministers. This shows that over four-fifths of the Presbyterian ministry are fully and legitimately employed. Take the Methodist statistics for the same time and in the same way, there are 21,234 ordained ministers! Of these 7,770 are actually and fully employed; about 1,000 may be allowed for teachers, editors, etc., which leaves a total of 12,464 unemployed! More than three-fifths of of their ordained ministry.

Mr. Talmage's work has been unusually prosperous of late, not less than 270 persons having been received into the church within the past few weeks; and now that the New Tabernacle has been completed, dedicated and entered into, that work may be expected to go on better than ever. This Tabernacle, with its 4,000 sittings, is by far the most commodious church edifice in the country, and could easily seat Mr. Beecher's congregation. Dr. Cuyler's and several more from the country at the same time. The dedication, which took place on Sunday, February 22, was marked by a sermon by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, and the extinguishment on the spot by the congregation of a $35,000 debt.

Brigham Young has just instituted a new order in Utah—the order of Enoch—the first duty of the members of which is to give all they possess of worldly property to the church. It is not as popular as regular organizations.

Ask Them!

An advertisement of a medicine however candid and conscientious it may be, does not always carry conviction with it. The public know their sorrow that the boastful claims put forth in behalf of many so-called remedies are literally "a delusion and a snare." Probably the best use, therefore, that can be made of the space devoted to this notice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to invite those who read it to inquire of the parties that have tested the curative and preventive properties of the article what they think of it. We earnestly request all doubters to ascertain from such of their friends and neighbors as have taken this standard tonic and alterative as a protection against malarious diseases, or as a cure for indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, low spirits, languor, biliousness, &c., what Hostetter's Bitters has done for them. There is no testimony so trustworthy as that which is the result of personal experience.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Fourth of July, Christmas and New Year's Day excepted.

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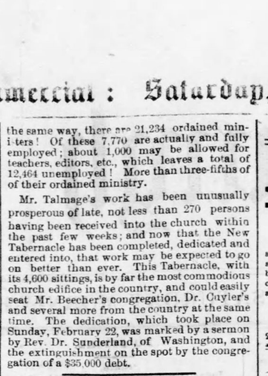
REMOVAL TO NEW QUARTERS



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Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 and 178 Wood Street,
Where we invite our old customers to call, and where all new ones will be welcomed.

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REMOVAL.

The undersigned have removed their Office and Warehouse to their GLASS WORKS, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.

Orders by mail or left at J. L. DAWES, SON & CO.'S, 98 Third avenue, or at A. G. BAKEWELL & CO.'S, 75 Wood street, will receive prompt attention.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1874.

Wm. B. Hays & Son
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Owners of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

C. A. Muhlanbring,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUCCESSOR TO JAMES GALLAGHER,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET.

I solicit the patronage of my friends and the former patrons of this establishment.

C. A. MUHLANBRING.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after the 1st of April our Office will be Removed to 347 LIBERTY STREET, six doors below our present stand, same block.

D. McMillan & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 359 LIBERTY STREET.

KEELER'S SCALES.

ABOVE GROUND, QUICK WEIGHER, PIT SCALES, &c., all sizes. The manufacture and sale of the above scales are confined by the Administrator. The excellency of this construction is unsurpassed, while their adaptability to the various uses required of weighing machinery is unequalled. Repair Shop, 36 Water street. Office, 75 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Office—3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
H. J. KEELER, Administrator.
aw

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Will be Removed on April 1st, 1874, to
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MEDICAL.

WATTIS PATENT
Pocket Flask.
Patented January 21st, 1868.

The advantages of this Flask consist in the ingenious arrangement by which the metal cap, without the use of any cement, is so securely fastened to the bottle that it becomes impossible to move it; and as the glass comes closely in contact with the cork, it preserves the flavor and purity of the contents for any length of time.

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JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

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Special Bargains!
Cheaper than Ever!
BUY NOW
As Goods Will Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.

CALL AND SEE

OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, 1874.

Business is dull in almost all branches, and whatever trade is going forward is done with little profit to the traders. The obstacles which stand in the way of a healthy trade will require time and patience to remove. The process through which we now are passing will after all, yield valuable results. It will weed out weak concerns, sift the wheat from the chaff, it will divert capital from unprofitable investments; it will expose whatever is unsound in our commercial system, and put all parties on a proper and firm footing.

The production of iron in this district continues as if there had been no interruption to trade; we believe we are correct in stating that the furnaces are all in blast. A leading manufacturer informs us that the total tonnage for this year is greater than for the same time in 1873, although the manufacturer is running his mill at little or no profit. As a result the low price of iron is bringing purchasers from a distance, and the public reap the benefit of the reduced quotations. In the Shenango valley not one-half of the furnaces are in blast, as they are unable to compete with Pittsburgh furnace men.

From that section we note the purchase of the remnant of the stock at the Wheatland Mills and the lease by the purchaser of the furnaces there to work up their ore without having to transport it. The same parties have leased the Onondaga Mills at New Castle, and are turning the product of the Wheatland furnaces into nails, for which there is said to be an active demand, at prices yielding a fair profit.

Some of the shrewd operators in the valley are predicting a speedy advance in prices, but whether the wish being father to the thought, is the reason of their opinion or not, remains to be seen.

—Financial legislation is interesting. From Harrisburg we have the news of the passage to the second reading of the Bank bill, prohibiting all banks from paying interest on deposits.

Should such a bill become a law, it would be just about as sensible as the present Usury law, and obeyed in about the same proportion. The Usury law, when enforced, is harder on those it is intended to protect than anybody else, most lenders disregarding it entirely; so with the "interest-on-deposit law," it will be as freely of evasion.

—At Washington the Senate has agreed to the House bill fixing the limit of the legal tender circulation at $400,000,000. The bill, as reported from the committee, authorizes the organization of banks in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, not having a proportion of national bank circulation equal to that of the State of New York, according to the apportionment made upon the basis of population and wealth by the Comptroller of the Currency, until each State and Territory and said District respectively has an amount of such bank circulation equal to such proportion of notes now outstanding in the State of New York.

By reference to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency we find the apportionment of the present issue of $354,000,000 is given by States. This shows that New York has an excess of circulation of $2,589,793 and Pennsylvania an excess of $3,462,504; making the present issue of New York, the basis of the future apportionment would leave Pennsylvania out in the cold as far as any new national banks are concerned.

The bill also provides that within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of $1,000,000 shall be issued to national banking associations, under this bill, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire United States notes equal to 70 per cent. of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in further reduction of the volume of $382,000,000 fixed by the preceding section; and such reduction shall continue until the aggregate amount of United States outstanding notes shall be $300,000,000.

That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep as a part of its reserve one-fourth of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits; and hereafter, only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law shall consist of balances due to an association, available for the redemption of its circulating notes in cities of redemption, and upon such balances no interest shall be paid.

These are the main features of the bill as they now stand.

Various amendments are pending, one by Mr. Merrimon limiting the issue of new national currency to forty-six millions, to be distributed on the present basis of wealth and population.

Should this be adopted, it would place the United States and bank notes on an equality as to amount, each being $400,000,000.

Senator Logan's amendment makes banking absolutely free in regard to amount, and retains the redeeming feature of the original bill, which provides for a partial reserve of coin.

In the present temper of the Senate the amendment offered by Mr. Buckingham will scarcely receive any attention.

—Commercial as well as stock operations in Italy has been much affected for some time since by a project for regulating the bank note circulation. As examining the situation of such a country like Italy (so far behind our own in all that relates to business enterprise) can show as soon as people know something of the data as to the amount and value of the currency of the country, we translate the following correspondence from Genoa in the Frankfort "Zeitung" of March 6:

"The past week has been characterized by tolerable activity and by a disposition to engage in new enterprises. The favorable proceedings with reference to the law for the regulation of the note circulation has had a most favorable influence on the money market. All kinds of stocks have risen successively, and since the great news was confirmed that the Chambers had passed the law, the market has remained firm. Rentes are passing from hand to hand, and large quantities have been bought by private parties. The rate of exchange, which had receded to 114.80, has risen to 115.45."

A reporter who inquired of the Italian Consul General, Mr. Hamilton, as to the effects which the settlement of the Bank law had on general business in Italy, was informed that his advices indicated a marked improvement. He said further:

"We have had but one bank in Italy, the National bank, whose notes had a general circulation; this bank had branches in the principal cities, but it did not afford the requisite facilities for commerce and people were opposed to having such a monopoly. It is true we have had local banks which issued notes but those notes were only negotiable outside of the province in which they were issued, at a heavy discount. By the new law, these banks are authorized to issue a certain amount of national notes, which will be receivable in every part of the kingdom, in addition to their own local circulation. I cannot call the measure as being an inflation, but it acts in such in one sense; it causes money to be more distributed, without at the same time saving the disadvantages attending an increase of circulation. One result of the measure has been to cause a decline in gold from 118 to 115, and to act most favorably on the money market and general business."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 27, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S 6s, 1881	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1865	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, coupon	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1867	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1868, new	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	120	120	120	120	120
10-40's, compounds	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117	117	117	117	117	117
New 5 per cents						
Hannibal & St. Jo	31½	32	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Western Union Tel'g'h	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Atlantic and Pacific p'f	15	15	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	46	46	46	46	46	47
Adams Express	99	99	99	99	99	99
Wells Fargo Express	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
American Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
United States Express	71	71	71	71¼	71¼	71¼
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	83¾	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Illinois Centra	97	97	97	97	97	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Northwestern	57	57	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
Do preferred	84¾	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul	39	39	39	39	39	39
Do preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wabash	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Panama	118					115
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	37¼	36¾
Chicago and Alton	104	104	104	104	104	104
C. C. & I. C	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
S. H. & E						
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Terre Haute						
Tennessee State bonds			90¾			90¾
Do new			90			90¾
South Carolina, April			70			70
Do July			8			8
Missouri 6's			91			91

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R.	62¾
Penna. Scrip	99¾
Reading	58¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	190¾
Oil Creek	15¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 1st	92
Central Transportation	40
Empire Transportation	52
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s	69

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, March 27, 1874. }

REMARKS—There is a perceptible improvement in some branches of trade, though there is still a wide gap to fill up before it can be styled active.

The grocery trade continues to move along in a quiet way, prices ruling the same as at last quotations, if we except roasted coffee, in pound packages, which has receded ½c per pound.

Butter is under "boiling is own" for strictly choice, which, though arriving freely, sells from 35c up to 45c per pound. Good butter, put up in small packages, sells more readily and at higher figures than when in barrels or large boxes.

The flour continues brisk for city and country consumption. Prices, however, show no evidence of change, notwithstanding the rumors that they will shortly go up in the West.

With regard to the grain trade we have little to say. There is an improved demand for car corn, and as the supply is light prices are a shade better. Wheat is in light supply with no change in prices or demand.

The cheese and provision market is reported moderately active. Previous quotations are fully maintained.

Following are the receipts of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,678	Apples, bbls	162
Corn, sks	442	Wheat, sks	840
Barley, sks	1,750	Rye, sks	1,190
Oats, sks	4,445	Butter, pkgs	43
Bacon, pcs	728	Potatoes, bush	95
Bacon, lcs	18		

APPLES—The arrivals are light, causing prices to advance. We quote at $2 00 @ $3 50 as to quality.

ALES—We are reported sales as follows, common, 3½ @4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 2c; black lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice 75 @ 80c ₰ gallon; common 60c.

ALES—We are reported sales at the following figures: X $5 00 ₰ bbl; XX $6 00 ₰ bbl; India ale $10 00 ₰ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $22 Toss 22 24; bbls 41 gals $42 @ 43 75; hhds, 62 gals $61 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $23 75; Wm. Young's's India pale ale, in cases of 48 doz bottles, $3 ₰ doz; Robert Young's sparkling ale, $3 ₰ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₰ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₰ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₰ doz.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly choice table butter is scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are well maintained. The ruling figures are 35@40c ₰ lb, but fancy lots will fetch 42@45c; medium to good 30@32c; common 16@22c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is fairly active, with sales reported at the following figures: Hams, sugar cured, extra ₰ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₰ doz, 60c; shoulders, ₰ lb, 8c; do rib sides, ₰ lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, ₰ lb, 9c; do clear sides, ₰ lb, 9½c; mess pork, $9 50 @ $10; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₰ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, 11½c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ₰ lb, 11½c; refined do, in 3 lb cans, 12½c; refined, in 5 lb pails, 14c; do, refined do, in 8 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, 14c; ham sausage ₰ lb, 10c.

HANKS—Hanks are scarce. There is a continued demand for this household pet. We are reported sales as follows: ½ lb cans @ 60; ¾ do ₰ ¼ do $5 00; 1 lb do $6 00; 1 lb cans $7; 10 lb box, ₰ lb, 40c.

BRAN—We reduce our figures for choice white middlings bran to $9 and $9 50 ₰ ton; fair to good $8 @ $8 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light, and prices nominally 3¾@3¾c ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped at 5¼@6c; fair to good green 7½@8c; hurl 10½@10c ₰ lb.

BORAX—Sales reported at 22c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $1 75 doz; No 8, $3 50 ₰ doz; 4, $2 25 doz; No 5, $2 25 ₰ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₰ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@50c ₰ doz additional.

CARBON OIL—There is not the slightest change in prices. Sales from store at 14½c per gallon; free on board cars, at works 13½c.

COTTON GOODS—There is no change in prices. Trade is reported fair with sales at the following figures: Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 selvedge 12 11c; Nanatock 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine 9½c; Penn Mill to run, bags 32 in, 9¼ 40c; 36 in, 10c; white cotton chain, 31c; do, colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 35c.

CHEESE—There is a fair local and order demand at unchanged prices. We quote prime New York Factory at 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Ohio Sweitzer is held at 15@15c ₰ lb.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7c; ribbed sides, 12 @ 13c; clear sides 8@9c; hams, 9½ @ 10½c; country lard, 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—There is a continued active demand for choice varieties of these berries, which command from $15 to 17 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Good dozen packages $7 50 @8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₰ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₰ barrel; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 @ 2 25; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT—The stocks on hand are light. Sales are made as follows: Apples 10@11c ₰ lb; peaches, mixed halves, 12@13c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS—Market weak; strictly fresh may be had at 13@14c ₰ doz. The supply exceeds the demand.

FISH—No 1 mess mackerel $14; No 2 shore mackerel $12; extra No 1 bay mackerel $13; No 1 bay mackerel $12; extra No 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ₰ bbl. No 3 mackerel out of market. Georges cod fish $6@6 50 ₰ 100; medium do $5@6. Herrings, ¼ boxes 50c, whole boxes $1 75. Lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7; white fish $5@5 50; lake trout $7@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₰ box; No 1, 35c ₰ box.

FLOUR—We have no new features to note in the flour trade. Dealers are fully supplied with home and western flours, but do not seem disposed to make concessions to effect sales. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat flour $9 ₰ bbl; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 25; rye flour $5 50.

FEATHERS—No 1, 38@39c ₰ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FARM AND GARDEN, SEEDS AND PLANTS—For the especial benefit of farmers and gardners we publish a few of the most popular seeds, &c., bought and sold in this market. The list and prices were furnished by a reliable dealer and are as follows: Beans—Early valentine, Mohawk, dwarf German wax 30c ₰ qt. Beet—Early blood turnip, blood red, yellow globe, 10@15c ₰ qt. Cabbage—Early York, Early Jersey Wakefield, Hunningstadt, prime mammoth, green curled Savoy, 20c ₰ oz. Cauliflower—Early Paris, early London, autumn giant $1 ₰ oz. Carrot—Early scarlet horn, long orange, Altringham, 15c ₰ oz. Corn—Early Concord sweet, mammoth or twelve rowed sugar, early white flint. Cucumber—Early Russian, early cluster, early frame, 20c ₰ oz. Egg Plant—New York improved, 25c ₰ oz. Lettuce—Early green curled, French extra fine curled, 30c ₰ oz. Leek—Large London 25c ₰ oz. Lettuce—Early curled Silesian, early tennis ball, royal cabbage, 30c ₰ oz. Melons, musk—Green citron, nutmeg, large yellow cantelope, 20c ₰ oz. Melons, water—Mountain sprout, mountain sweet, 20c ₰ oz. Onions—Early red, silver skin, yellow Dutch, giant Prizetaker—Hollow crowned, 15c ₰ oz. Peas—Extra early, Beck's gem, Dickson's first and best, 40c ₰ oz. Potatoes—Early rose, Buckeye, peachblow. Tomato—Early Dwarf, large smooth red, the trophy, 30c ₰ oz. Turnip—Red topped, purple top, $1 ₰ lb. Ruta Baga—Improved purple top or Swedish, 75c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES—There seems to be a little more animation in the grocery trade. No change to note in the matter of roasted coffees, as the figures below will show. Refined sugars, under Eastern advices, are stuffer. Coffee is dull, and the market unsettled. Molasses are in fair demand. We quote as follows:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice, or fancy ₰ lb	30 @ 31c
Strictly prime ₰ lb	29 @ 30c
Prime to good ₰ lb	25 @ 28c
Fair ₰ lb	23½c
Java ₰ lb	36@35c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted Rio coffee, in papers	30c
Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk	29½c
Roasted Java coffee, in papers	40c

TEA—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₰ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 25; Japan 50c@$1 ₰ lb; Oolong 45c@75c; fancy $1 ₰ lb; Souchong 25@35c ₰ lb.

SUGAR—Standard Ex C 9¾c; Standard B 9¾c; Standard A 10c; Standard hards 11c;

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 68c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

SYRUPS—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@49c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 6c.

GRAIN—The wheat market reamains in a state of quietude and prices are nominally the same as for some days past. We quote white at $1 60@1 65; red and winter at $1 56@1 55 ₰ bush. Sales—No arrivals for the past few days have been large and prices are weaker though not lower. We quote good mixed to prime white at 85@88c. Corn—Owing to the scarcity of car corn prices have advanced a fraction; we quote at 76@77c. Shelled is dull at 70c on track. Rye—There is little demand, and prices nominally 95@96 60. Barley not enough doing upon which to base quotations.

HORSE—Sales 1873's; at 49@45c ₰ lb; 1872's, 32@36c.

HAY—Sales are reported on track and wharf at $18@22 ₰ ton; prime $20@22.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ₰ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No 1 at 80@82c per gallon, and No 2 at 65@70c.

MAPLE MOLASSES—The stock in store is above the demand, hence prices rule lower. We quote grain sugar at 10 @ 10½c; Maple syrup, in grain, 14@16c.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 05@1 10; middlings $1 40@1 50.

ONIONS—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Setts $2@5 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows $1 15@1 25, in track; and $1 20@1 30 in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 13@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $9 ₰ gross.

SEEDS—There is an active demand for clover and timothy seeds. We quote clover at $5 75@6 25; timothy at $3 10@3 25; flaxseed $2 20@2 30.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 ₰ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₰ lb.

RAGS—Sales woolen 3½@4c; cotton 3c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of high wines at 93@91 60.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, March 28, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one. Prices very unsettled and are very unsatisfactory. Dealers are wide apart in their views. The prospect for an early adjustment; after the first of the month we may look for a movement one way or the other. Below will be found all the information that we could obtain:

CRUDE.

We have no sales to report in this market. The telegraph informs us that no sales were made at PARKER'S:

The asking rates were: Union $1 70; other lines $1 65 per barrel.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

To use a common expression, the market is very much demoralized. Sales were made at the works at 19¾c per gallon.

Philadelphia Market steady; 14¾@15c for spot; 14¾c for April: 15¾c for May.

New York—Market stronger; moderate inquiry from shippers; 15c asked.

Boston—NO SALES.

Market quiet; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—The petroleum markets to-day were steady and closed firmer with an upward tendency. On the upper road the market ruled during the day at $2 00@2 02½, and closed firm at the latter figure. Parker's market ruled during theday at $1 75@1 77½ for United and $1 80 for Union pipe. The home refined market was so in buik and 19½c in barrels. Benzin was $1 20@1 75 per bbl Sales:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 02¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....2 00
1,000 bbls upp r road, spot.....1 97½
3,000 bbls b. o. flat, March.....delivery 2 02¾
1,000 bbls b. o., first ha f April.....2 00

NEW YORK, March 27.—Crude in bulk 7c bid, and 7½c asked, with a quiet market. Sales last evening 7½c asked, with a quiet market. Sales last evening 7½c bids for April at 7½c. Refined strong with moderate inquiry from shippers, 15c asked; sales late yesterday of 3,000 bbls b. o. first half May, at 15½c; 2,500 bbls, delivered April first to 10th, 15c; 2,000 bbls delivered first half April, 15c; 3,000 bbls deliverable 15th to 25th May 14¾c. Cases 20c. Naphtha 9c. Philadelphia first refined 14¾@14¾c; sales 2,500 bbls to deliverable April 1st to 16th at 14½c.

OIL CITY, March 27.—Market quiet at $1 75.

TIDIOUTE, March 27.—Market firm at $1 65@1 67½.

ROUSEVILLE, March 27.—Market firm; no sales; $1 70 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 27.—Market firm; no sales; prices unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—Owing to the report of Denver ceasing to flow the market is very sensitive and hard to quote; but nominally about $2 00.

OIL CITY, March 27.—Market quiet at $1 75.

PARKERS, March 27.—Market quiet and firm; Nominal quotations $1 70 for Union pipe; other lines about $1 65.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Market steady; S. W. 14½@15c; crude 6½c in bulk, barrels 11c; sales April at 15¼c; May 15¾c; futures no inquiry.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipped.	Bbls.
McKeever	Vesta O W 80
Duncan	Vesta O W 314
Duncan	Star O W 1903
Stevenson	Radiant O W 478
Stevenson	Central O W 1,321

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	394	Radiant O W	478
Star O W	160	Central O W	1,321
Total			2,352

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 27, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L. Irwin & Co	J B Telford & Co, N Y	394

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1 45; No 1 white Michigan $1 55; amber $1 48¾; No 1 red $1 56; No 2 do $1 45¾. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 66c, seller April 65¾c, seller May 70¾c, seller June 70¾c; low mixed 61c. Oats quiet; No 2, 49¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 10c. Whisky firm at 97c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Cotton steady; middling 12¾c. Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Pork $16 90. Lard firm at 9¾@10c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, March 28, 1874. }

Since the last week in January the market for pig metal has been very dull, and the sales were limited entirely to lots required to keep up fulnaces.

Last week we referred to the indications of a willingness on the part of some producers to meet the views of buyers as to prices, and we learn that, during this week some of them have come together, and that several sales of round lots (in addition to those reported below) have been made at prices ranging from $16 to $17 per ton, cash, delivered here.

It is conceded on all hands that these prices are considerably below the cost of making the iron, and considerably below the prices that soon lead to a currtailment of the production, as but few furnacemen will want to continue in operation—if they are obliged to sell below cost.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

1,000 tons gray forge red short.....$17 00—cash.
500 tons gray forge neutral.....$17 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge red short.....$18 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge neutral at furnace $8 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

500 tons gray forge.....private terms.
100 tons gray forge neutral.....$17 00—cash.

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons chickies No. 1 foundry at furnace.....$8 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 3 forge, shoulders.....$9 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry.....30 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

20 tons No. 1 neutral.....42 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 3 red short.....47 00—4 mos

MUCK BAR.

100 tons muck bar.....47 00—cash.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, March 27, 1874. }

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day light of cattle intended for sale at this point. There is nothing doing at the yards to-day, as most of the buyers have gone East, and trade for the week is virtually over. The quality on sale was good, at least some better than offerings generally here. Trade toward the close ruled fair and market closed with all the stock sold. Following are about the rates current;

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 35@6 extra 1,300 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 5@6 65; prime 1,200 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $5@5 25; fair 1,100 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $5 50@6; fair 1,000 lb. steers, $4 75@5 25; common $4 50@4 75; bulls $3 25@4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs to-day fair. The demand is light, and enough stock is offering to meet the wants of buyers. Trade quiet and good on York hogs, and prices for this grade a shade lower. Philadelphia hogs sell at about the same figures as at time of last report. Inclination of prices to-day is downward. Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 50; prime do $6 25@6 40; prime Yorkers $5 20@5 40; common $5.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair for the time of week. Market has ruled active all week and the prices which ruled at the opening have been sustained. The sheep sold fully ¼ to ⅜c higher than last week, and market closes firm at the advance, with all the stock in the yards sold.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $7 75@8 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $7 50@7 75; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $7 25@7 50; prime 80 to 85 lbs, $6 75@7 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 24¾@1 25; No. 2 $1 12½ regular, $1 20¾ fresh cash, $1 19¾ seller April; No. 3 $1 16. Corn steady with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed fresh 60¾c, seller May 65¾c; new No. 2 mixed 60¾c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 fresh 42@42¼c cash; 46¾c May. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 regular 90c. Barley steady; No. 1, $1 59. No. 2, $1 34@1 36.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firmer at 93c. PROVISIONS—Pork opened fair and declined, advanced at $14 cash or April, $15 12 May. Lard active at 9.05c cash and April. Bulk meats—being active and firmer. Boxed shoulders sold at 6¾c seller June, loose; short rib middles seller April, loose, 9¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 16¾c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine Western and State $5 @ 5 30; white wheat extra $7 @ 7 40; red winter extra $7 @ 7 40. Corn, St. Louis 1 @ 1 00. Wheat closed quiet; Iowa and Minnesota spring 1 @ 1 02; white Michigan $1 @ 1 05. Rye quiet at 97c@1 03. Barley and malt unchanged, corn closed quiet; new Western mixed 89@93c; white Western 92c. Oats lower; Western 62@65c; white Western 68@65c. Hay firm at $1 00@1 06. Coffee quiet at 19@24c. Sugar higher at 9¾@10 11-16c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum firm at 47¾c. Eggs quiet at 15@16c. Hops unchanged. Pork firmer at $16 00@16 75. Beef in fair demand; plain cases $9 @11. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear 9c; short clear 9¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¾@9¾c. Butter heavy at 21@34c. Cheese firm at 11@16¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 27.—Consols for money 91¾@92¼, 5-20s, 1862, 104¾; do 1867, 103¾; 10-40s, new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 93@93½; Erie, 36¾; Erie preferred, 61. Spirits petroleum, 10d; refined, 11¾d.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes 59 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 8,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firm. Average California white wheat 11s 11d; 10s 3d; club do 10s 10d@12s 4d; red Western spring 10s 10d@10s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Lard 43s 3d. Turpentine 32s 6d@35s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Beeves—Receipts for week 640, making 3,340 for four days, against 3,620 for same time last week. Market steady and firm at full prices, ranging 10@10¾c. With a few extra sales at @13 25.

Sheep—Receipts 4,880, making 11,600 for four days, against 8,740 same time last week. Demand light and market dull and weaker; the half dozen car loads sold averaged 7¾@7 25.

Swine—Arrivals 1,960, making 15,000 for four days, against 11,280 same time last week. Nothing doing in live hogs; city dressed firm at $7 75 for weights offered.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts 833; total supply for week 3,765. Not enough on sale to establish market; all stock unsold shipped East first hands; only sales reported 23 lights steers, averaging 1,073 at 4½c; 19 do, 1,094 at 4½c; 23 do, averaging 1,032 at 4½c; 27 do, at $5 60@5 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 600; total for week 5,800. Market closed firm at $7 00@8 00; choice extra higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,300; total for week 16,700, against 20,200 same time last week. Market slow with scarcity of good st ck; Yorkers $5 25@5 50; heavy hogs $5 10@5 20.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Business, says the "Daily Bulletin" report, remains spasmodic and irregular with consequent losses, but a fair jobbing trade is progressing. Cotton goods unsettled, but lately reduced makes steadily hold by agents. Prints fairly active and changed in prices. Percales and dress goods in active request. Bates' ginghams jobbing at 10½c by package. Woolens quiet. Foreign dress goods and black mohairs fairly active.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Wool dull, firm and supply unusually light. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 56@57½c; extra 55@56c; medium fleece, coarse and fine, 51@52c; medium Indiana and Western fine, 50@52c; medium 53@55c; coarse 45@50c. Combing, washed, 57@58c; do unwashed, 42@44c; fine unwashed, 42@46c. Fine unwashed 38@39c; coarse and medium washed 38@39c; tub washed 54@57½c. Extra and merino pulled 46@50c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour firm at 15¾c. Flour, oats, barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 42@1 45. Rye steady at $1 06. Corn higher at 65@66c. Pork firmer at $16. Lard stronger; steam 9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats—demand good and full prices; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib 9@9¼c; and seller April; clear 8¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9@9¼c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28¾; No 2 do, $1 23¾. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed cash 62c, seller April 61¾c, seller May 66c. Rye steady; No 1 58c. Barley dull; No 1 fresh, $1 60; No 2 cash and seller April $1 40.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 60. Corn firmer at 58c. Oats firmer at 43@46c. Rye $1 16@1 18. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed fresh 60¾c, seller May 65¾c; new No 2 mixed 60¾c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady at $1 04 cash or April, $1 12 May. Lard active at 9.05c cash and April. Bulk meats—boxed active and firmer. Boxed shoulders sold at 6¾c seller June, loose; short rib middles seller April, loose, 9¾c. Bacon—demand active and prices advanced, unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Grain quiet at 16½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $16. Bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7½c. Bacon shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c. Lard—tierce, 9¾c; keg 9¾c. Whisky 91c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 27.—Wheat in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee asked $1 52; in car lots $1 56; white Canada $1 50. Corn dull at 89c. Barley dull; Canada $1 80.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour very dull. Wheat in fair demand; red $1 60. Rye firm at 95a 96c. Corn tending up at 84a84½c. Oats hard firmly at 57a64c. Whisky 99c.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage.

FRIDAY, March 28, 1874.

	Cents.
Cochran, S. E., City	1
Dilworth, Mrs. M., Philadelphia, Pa	2
Gittles, Ida, Mercer, Pa	1
Kaufman, Kaiy, Post Deposit, Md	3
Leonard, B. S., Attica, O	3
Myers, Dr. W. W., Key West, Fla	3
McBride, Mr., New Castle, Pa	3
Shoemaker, J. & H. A., Rhensburg, Pa	4

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Land and Improvement Company.

The Land and Improvement Company held a meeting yesterday, at which the following officers were elected: President, G. W. Spencer; Vice President, G. A. Sprecher; Secretary, R. W. McConnell; Treasurer, D. P. Reighard; Directors, H. L. Bollman, J. T. Brady, J. M. Osbourne, Henry Meyer, Horace G. Dorsie and J. M. Gazzam.

Interfering with Firemen.

David Mathews, a driver in the employ of Messrs. Haworth and Dewhurst was arrested yesterday by Officers Roger O'Mara and Emil Berger for interfering with the firemen while engaged at the fire on Liberty street. A hearing was had before Acting Mayor McMasters and the accused was fined five dollars and costs.

It was understood when the arrest of Mathews was made that he had driven a wagon over the hose. It appeared, however, from the testimony that he had only attempted to do so. Under the ordinance $25 fine is the maximum.

A Coincidence.

We have already announced the fact of the resignation of the Rev. B. F. Brooke, D.D., rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Allegheny, that he might return to the Methodist Episcopal church; and with a view of taking charge of Christ M. E. church, Penn avenue. It is a fact worthy of mention that when Christ church was completed, some twenty years ago, Dr. Brooke, then a minister in that denomination, was invited to be its pastor, and was only prevented from doing so on account of the illness of his wife, whom the physicians forbade going to the Smoky City.

The City Gas.

The Committee on Gas Ligating met yesterday Mr. Littell in the chair.

A number of gas lamps were ordered to be erected.

Mr. Hays called attention to the fact that the West Pittsburgh Gas Company were putting up inferior lamp posts, that no guards were put up, and that some of the lamps were leaking and others fauling down.

On motion the clerk was instructed to notify the Company that they must comply with their contracts.

Mr. Littell offered a resolution that the Pittsburgh Gas Company be requested to furnish the reason why there have been increases in the bills for gas consumed by citizens without a corresponding increase of the amount of gas consumed.

Adjourned.

Home for Aged Poor.

The Home for Aged Poor of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor is doing a good work and should be heartily supported by the charitable public. The Home is located at No. 30 Washington street, Allegheny City, where friends are cordially invited to call. Old, destitute and infirm persons of good moral character are admitted and no distinction is made on account of religion or nationality. This work of charity was commenced in June, 1872. The first house was soon too small for the many applicants, the Little Sisters have secured one adjoining plot of ground and buildings, to give better accommodation to their inmates and receive a much larger number of old and infirm people. The assistance of all the charitable is very much needed to help them towards paying the heavy debt they have assumed. Donations of all kinds are thankfully received and called for when requested. Visitors admitted every day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Minersville School Exhibitions.

On Monday and Thursday evenings of the present week, the pupils of the primary department of the Thirteenth ward (Minersville) public schools, Prof. J. L. Harrison, Principal, gave entertainments in the school Hall. The exercises, which consisted of music, recitations, dialogues, tableaux and gymnastic exercises, were of a highly creditable character, showing that the scholars had been under efficient training. A beautiful little stage was fitted up for the occasion, and adorned with statuary, etc. The attendance on both the evenings was too large for comfort, the Hall being jammed with people, many being unable to gain a standing place. At a request of a large number of citizens, another exhibition will be given on Monday evening next, to be made up of selections from the programmes of the first two. Prof. Harrison is entitled to great praise for his earnest efforts in behalf of this school, having brought it up to a level with the best of our free educational institutions.

Contract Awarded.

The County Commissioners yesterday awarded to Mr. N. Petrie the contract for transcribing the tax duplicates for 1874, at thirty-seven cents per one hundred lines. The price for the work will be about $2,000. There were thirteen other bidders, the lowest being twenty-five cents, and the highest sixty-two and a half cents. Mr. Petrie has had experience in the business, is competent and reliable, and was awarded the contract, notwithstanding the fact that there were three or four bids below his. Those most conversant with the work were the highest bidders. In addition to the one at sixty-two and a half cents, there was one of fifty cents, four at forty, and one at thirty-seven. The Commissioners have found from experience that it is "penny wise and pound foolish" to let their work to incompetent men, simply because they bid low. By saving a few hundred dollars on the contract, thousands have been lost to the country by careless transcribing and erroneous calculations. So that in awarding this contract they have wisely considered the character of the bidder as well as the amount of the bid.

Fire on Liberty Street.

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the building No. 215 Liberty street, lately occupied by Mr. William M. Gormley, as commercial merchant. The names were discovered in the roof and were soon subdued by the fire department although the building was flooded with water. Wm. Cooper & Co., wholesale grocers, who occupy the adjoining building, No. 213, were moving into the building in which the fire occurred. He had cut a passage-way through the second and third stories, and had several men employed in moving the goods this morning. His loss is mostly through damage by water, and will amount to but a few hundred dollars, fully covered by insurance. James Ellis had about five hundred bushels of potatoes stored on the first floor, which are damaged by water only. The building is an old one, and is owned by C. E. Reed, of Allegheny. The damage was inconsiderable. The building of F. H. Myers & Co., pork packers, adjoining, was in considerable danger for a time, and one corner of the roof was charred to some extent.

Temperance Meeting at Mansfield.

A temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Mansfield on Wednesday evening last, at which the Rev. Mr. Miller, who was called upon to preside, opened the exercises with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Donahue, of Temperanceville, delivered an address. He reviewed the success of the temperance movement, and announced the coming of a man and women of the place to prosecute the good work in which they have engaged. He believed he related the experience of every one, when he said that at first no one knew of the men and women engaging publicly in the work. But when the work was brought home to us, he said, and we had once set out to carry it on in earnest, we all felt that it was the work of God, carried on in His own good way.

The Rev. Mr. Miller believed that to successfully carry on this work to a glorious victory they need only have a sufficient measure of love for God and love for our fellow men.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws to govern the Temperance Association of this place, reported, through their Chairman, Mr. D. J. Rodger, a Constitution and series of By Laws which were unanimously adopted.

The following named persons were elected officers of the association, to serve for the ensuing six months.

President—Mr. Alex. Patterson.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. Mr. Wotning, Rev. Mr. Ormand.

Secretary—E. Edgar Galbreth, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. W. G. Begham.

Treasurer—Daniel Boden.

The Revision of Valuations.

The Board of Revision of Valuations of property met yesterday morning at the usual time, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

Mr. Beck presented a schedule of rates per foot from and of exemptions in the Thirty-third ward, which were accepted.

The property heretofore exempt is as follows:

Public school house and lot	$35,500
Catholic church, cor. Liberty and Cecil	32,500
St. Louis and Cin. R. R., 5,660 feet	3,540
Total	$61,540

Appeals were then heard and acted upon as follows:

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Appeal of Henry Williams, lots on Baker, Marietta and Sarah streets. Assessment on thirty-six lots, $7,000. Assessment reduced to $5,300.

Appeal of James Conway; lot on Baker street; assessed valuation, $1,500; owner's valuation, $700; assessment reduced to $600.

Appeal of W. W. Wallace; houses, 11¼ acres &c.; assessed valuation, $61,575; owner's valuation, $61,025; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of William Holmes; 34 acres, buildings, &c.; assessed valuation, $250,600; owner's valuation, $182,500; assessment reduced to $107,000.

App al of John Irwin & Co.; 29 acres. Assessed valuation $208,000; owner's valuation, $175,000. Assessment reduced to owner's valuation.

Appeal of George G. Negley 30¼ acres. Assessed valuation $61,750; owner's $45,750. Assessment reduced to owner's valuation.

Appeal of Richard Breed. Assessed valuation $170,400; owner's valuation, $80,000. Assessment reduced to $99,200.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Appeal of John McClurg's heirs, 32 acres. Assessment reduced from $64,000 to $48,000.

Appeal of Engineer Owens, on behalf of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, two hundred and twenty-three lots in the Twenty-seventh ward. Assessed valuation per lot, $500; owner's valuation per lot, $450. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Thomas McClurg's heirs, forty acres. Assessed valuation per acre, $3,000; owner's valuation per acre, $2,500. Assessment reduced to $2,500 per acre.

Appeal of R. B. Brown, ten acres. Assessed valuation per acre, $3,000; owner's valuation per acre, $2,000. Assessment reduced to owner's valuation.

On motion adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

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Lulu Delmay, Harry Kernell, Charlie Howard, Sig. Farranti and all the star company will do their best to please those who attend the matinee and evening performance at Trimble's Varieties.

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WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

Proceedings--Communications--Still No Plan for Active Operations.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian church, Arch street, Allegheny, with the President, Mrs. Collins, in the chair.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Mr. McCarrol reading the 46th Pasim, and the Rev. Mr. Wightman, of McKeesport, offering prayer.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were then read by Dr. Miller as follows: One from an Allegheny branch organization giving the general points of interest of the association; a communication telling of the organization of a branch at the Sixth Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh; a statement of the work done by the branch of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of Allegheny; a report of the organization of a branch at Mansfield; a resolution of encouragement passed by the New Brighton lodge of Good Templars; an acknowledgment of a meeting lately held by the Mt. Washington branch; a suggestion from Mrs. Taylor, that the young ladies be called upon to engage more intimately in the work, and a long code of resolutions of encouragement from the Good Templars of Beaver Falls, Pa.

A motion was made by Mrs. Herron that the addresses be limited to five minutes.

FIVE MINUTE ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Mr. Witherspoon was then called upon. He did not think it necessary to say that his sympathies were with the movement. The ladies knew that already. He thought the ladies' meeting was the work of the Lord, and was therefore persuaded that it would be pushed forward till success would crown their efforts. The Lord was able to conquer ten thousand as easily as one, and all that the ladies needed was the Spirit of the Lord to accompany them.

Squire W. B. Ross, of Manchester, was the next speaker. His sympathies were with the ladies, and he prayed for their final success. He had visited a number of saloon keepers at Manchester, he said, and those who did not treat him pleasantly suffered accordingly. The speaker thought the gentlemen would give the ladies all the aid that would be needed. He also expressed his belief that the right of suffrage were given the ladies the temperance cause would be materially enhanced.

THE LADIES' STRENGTH.

Miss Harteen, who had attended the Good Templar's Convention at Rochester, said she was a member of the lodge that had passed the code of resolutions. She could testify that the ladies had many sympathizers at Beaver Falls, Pa., her place of residence.

Mrs. Miller expressed her belief that the Pittsburgh ladies would encounter many more difficulties than the Ohio ladies had. Yet she did not dispair. She was engaged in the movement because of the law "love thy neighbor as thyself." She thought the time had arrived for active operations. She could not conceive why they should not proceed at once.

A resolution calling upon the ladies of the two cities to organize with a view to giving the ladies such moral support and aid as may be found necessary, was next submitted to the meeting and provoked considerable discussion. The majority of speakers thought that when aid was necessary it would be freely given by the men, and that the resolution was therefore unnecessary. On motion it was finally laid upon the table.

Hon. F. H. Lane then announced that the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton had requested him to invite all to meet at the rooms at the Fourth avenue Baptist Church, when it would suit them. On motion it was decided to hold a meeting there on Tuesday afternoon next, at half past two o'clock.

Dr. Miller, of Allegheny, gave it as his opinion that other stimulants would answer that purpose as well as alcohol, and said he believed the ladies would finally succeed in banishing the traffic from the land.

CONCERNING THE "ACTIVE OPERATIONS."

The Rev. Dr. Gill called for the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of devising a plan of active operations. The President stated that the duty rested with the Executive Committee, and Mrs. Hill announced that the committee would meet at half past two o'clock this afternoon at the Alliance rooms.

Mrs. Morgan spoke upon the efficiency of prayer in bringing about a successful termination to their efforts.

Mr. French delivered an earnest address which contained many words of cheer and good counsel, after which Mrs. Morris suggested that at the close of each meeting held, the President request gentlemen and ladies to come forward and sign the pledge.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and after the benediction had been pronounced a lady suggested that the ladies en masse attend the meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. The suggestion seemed to meet the approval of the ladies, till they were informed that the meeting was a secret one, and perhaps had adjourned at the last hour.

Throughout the exercises singing and prayer were had.

SCIENCE ON THE PLATFORM

Lectures Promised by the Messrs. Langley.

It is to be hoped that the recently awakened interest among us in technical education, will take the form of a demand upon the lecture system. Doubtless there is a large class for whom the type of lecture which we hope in the near future to have, is very good purpose. They are people who want recreation, or a mild stimulus to thought, oratory, humor, starting—outre statements, true or not true, it does not matter much which are wearily crave for the long winter evenings. But to a large class, the class who make the wealth of Pittsburgh, evenings must take the place of school days that they never saw. Their only hope of rising is lodged in their making their evenings do for them what attendance for years upon the teachings of the school and the college has done for their more favored fellow citizens. These want not pastime amusement, or gratification of hero-worshipping instinct, they want substantial food.

There are two aspects in which polytechnic, or what we commonly call scientific lectures, are for them a disideratum: they incite them to self improvement, and they second their efforts in that direction. In addition to these, lectures of a first class awaken an interest in science and suggest what treasures are within reach of the humblest mechanic's while, for others, already hunger and thirst for truth, and who, nevertheless, find the solitary study of books but dull company, and among the weary, drowsy artisan, they illustrate what was obscure, fix what they could not keep in mind, and make interesting facts that a dozen years of study would not have presented there so distinctly and so abstract.

It is hardly hard to account for it that we have had here so little of real science upon the platform. Since the brilliant lectures of Dr. Barker, a few years ago, we have had nothing of the kind of an elaborate character. The interest then awakened would seem to have warranted the University, or Board of Trade, Library Association or some club. However the delay is to be accounted for, we are glad that it is to be further delayed, because we shall announce in one season two lectures by the brothers Langley, of the Faculty of the Western University of Pa., which, in the talent engaged in their preparation and delivery, and fullness and appropriateness of illustration, will compare well with anything of the kind enjoyed during the winter by any of our American cities. We are anxious that the lectures should be liberally patronized by our friends, in presenting to the public a course of lectures of such a cast, on a scale of expenditure that anticipates a heavy deficit, may meet with a due appreciation on the part of all who are, and all who ought to be interested.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Howard Grier, Beaver county, bankrupt. The appointment of William Leaf, of Rochester, as assignee, approved.

D. H. Pratich & Son, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Register Harper's report on petition for discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy, recommending the granting of the same, presented and confirmed, and order made revoking the adjudication and discontinuing the proceedings.

First National Bank of Warren, creditor, vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., Warren county, debtors. Petition in bankruptcy filed, and the usual order made.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Argument on exceptions to the confirmation of the appointment of Michael Fitzharris as assignee. Decision of Court reserved.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Dickson vs. Allegheny City, previous to my reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,449 50.

George A. Q. Miller vs. Owen Fitzsimmons, Carson Forse, Wm. Forse and Morris Miller. Action for damages for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff in this case was employed as a traveling salesman by the defendants (except Fitzsimmons) who were associating together as a firm. Miller visited a livery stable, hired a team representing himself to be a member of the firm employing him. The hire was not paid by Miller, and the livery, being obliged to pay it, brought suit against him for false pretences. In this action Miller was acquitted on the charge, and he now brings suit to recover damages. On trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of Philip Huber vs. George Block is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery.

On motion of D. McClung, Esq., M. Hampton Houseman and S. C. Milligan were duly qualified and admitted to practice as attorneys in this court.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the cases of Mary Cassilay vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and Mary A. A. Reiber vs the same, which were actions to recover damages for seizure of property by the defendants, verdicts were returned in the sums of $250 for the first named plaintiff, and $500 for the second.

In the three cases of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company vs. John McMillen, A. McIlwaine, administrator, and Robert Dickson, to recover premiums on insurance, verdicts were returned for the plaintiff, in each case, of the amount claimed.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James and Smith Elkins plead guilty to assault and battery, on David McGahle.

Peter Hausman and Henry Reitzell were tried for larceny, on oath of Simon Roll. Reitzell was convicted, and Gasman acquitted.

In the case against Herman Casper and Louis Miller, charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods belonging to Victorine Dipalo, Casper was acquitted and Miller was found guilty on first count.

James Reynolds plead guilty to false pretences charged by James S. Ramage.

Alex. Bannermeyer plead into contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, charged on oath of Peter Water.

Bonham, charged with assault and battery was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

In the case of Thomas Cunningham charged with obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty, the jury is out.

Peter Frank is on trial for larceny as bailee, charged by Mr. Heintzman.

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THE BARR-LUCAS CASE.

Dr. Barr has Lucas Arrested on a Capias to Answer a Charge of Damages for False Arrest—Each Party Makes a Statement.

The Barr-Lucas suits are not at an end yet. It was supposed that when the Grand Jury ignored the bills against Barr and Grier, the case would terminate. Dr. Barr, however, had Henry Lucas arrested on a capias issued out of the District Court, to answer in a suit for damages for false arrest.

The allegations made by Lucas against Barr, in the criminal indictments which were ignored by the Grand Jury, were to the effect that Barr had obtained a check for $1,100 from Lucas, on the Nation Trust Company, by giving him a bill of exchange upon H. Starr & Co., London, for two hundred and four pounds and nine pence, payable by Austin, Baldwin & Co., of New York, which was never paid, owing to the circumstances that Barr telegraphed to New York while Lucas was there not to pay it.

Lucas was taken before Judge Kirkpatrick Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Coyle, his counsel, asked the court to fix the bail as low as sum as possible, to which Mr. Ferguson, for the plaintiff, strongly objected; basing his objection on the ground that the Grand Jury had ignored the bills against his client. Judge Kirkpatrick announced that he was determined to sift the matter to the bottom, for he thought there was something peculiar in it. A hearing was then entered for the following morning at 10 o'clock, before both Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

At the hour mentioned the parties were promptly on hand, and the hearing was proceeded with without delay.

MR LUCAS' STATEMENT.

The first witness called was Mr. Lucas, the defendant, who was directed by Judge Kirkpatrick to commence at the beginning and tell the whole thing.

Mr. Lucas was sworn and testified that he had just come from Boston here with the intention of going into business, and that he had some deposits in the Nation Trust Company. On the morning of the bank closed he went to it and told Grier that he wanted some money; Grier said he could not very well give him any, however, as he was afraid if he would call again in the afternoon; in the afternoon he called and after waiting two or three hours saw Grier, who gave him the check [here produced]. Grier said he could not pay it on Monday, as the bank was closed; he then telegraphed to Austin, Baldwin & Co., of New York, to advise the non-payment of that draft, as the bank had closed; and, further, that he had drawn on H. Starr & Co., London, likewise, and told them that if the draft was presented there not to pay it, as I had a check on the Nation Trust bank here, which had not been paid; Lucas did not come to see me on Tuesday. Monday or Tuesday, or on Wednesday or Friday he came; I said if that draft [London] had gone through and reached them, it would have been paid, but that I had stopped it for reasons which I explained to him; I told him I would not pay it, and that anything by it or any one else, and that I would take the chances of collecting the money from the Nation Trust Company, but as the bank had made arrangement with the city. I wanted a little extension on it; I never told him that the draft was payable in London, but that London paid through New York; it had to reach London first; I never sent him to Austin, Baldwin & Co., but simply told him that I was an agent of that house.

Judge Kirkpatrick—If you did not send him there, what interest had you in telling him that you were an agent of that house? How was that?

Mr. Barr—I left that to any one, you know.

Judge Kirkpatrick—I want to know if Austin, Baldwin & Co. paid none of your drafts, why did you say you sold their exchange? Why did you advise Austin, Baldwin & Co. not to pay the draft if it was payable in London?

It appearing that the question was not understood, Judge Kirkpatrick put it himself, saying in this way: Let me ask you a question. If you drew a check on the First National bank of this city, with which to deposit in bank in another city, and you already knew that the bank was sick, and that what was the reason he did not keep his appointment?

Mr. Lucas—They did not; I saw him on Saturday and he looked well then; no one intimated to me that he was sick; if he was, I think he ought to have sent me word in some way.

To Mr. Ferguson—I went to see Barr on Tuesday, the day the Nation Bank closed; they assigned no reasons of Barr at New York for not paying the draft; they told me there that he ought to pay the money.

Q.—Did you know whether any threatening communications were sent to Mr. Barr?

A.—I left the whole thing in the hands of my attorney; I really didn't understand the case myself. I did not prosecute the prosecution for money.

Judge Kirkpatrick—Let us have the draft.

Mr. Coyle—The draft is in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Flack, who is moving Sunday.

Mr. Ferguson—The draft was an ordinary sight draft, drawn by A. L. Barr, on H. Starr & Co., London.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM SLAIR.

T. T. Blair was next called and testified that he was employed at the Nation Trust Company Bank at the time Lucas had his deposit there; Barr had an account there as steamship agent; the witness was sent by Grier to Barr's office, where he got a London draft and gave him a check for $1,100 on the bank; Barr took the check to the bank and got credit for it.

Mr. Griffin testified that he and Alderman Strain went to Mr. Swoope's residence in East Liberty when Mr. Swoope drew the information in pencil and told Strain to copy in ink, which Strain subsequently did.

DR. BARR ON THE STAND.

The other side having closed, Dr. Barr was called and sworn, when he testified as follows: I have transacted business with Austin, Baldwin & Co. for some time past—two or three weeks before I saw Mr. Lucas; I sell their exchange and get commission; they send me blank drafts and I fill them out and draw on certain places in Europe; I remit every week and advise Austin, Baldwin & Co. of drafts sold; about three o'clock on an afternoon in January last, Mr. Lucas came to me and said his wanted a draft on London as low as possible; he told me to fill up a draft and he would pay for it; he came around in the afternoon and gave me a check for $1,100, signed "T. T. Blair, Trust Company;" I wrote a letter to Mr. Grier and told him I wanted the New York exchange for this draft at once; he postponed it until Monday, and I left the check [here produced] with him. Monday, and Grier was not in; I went back on Tuesday, and the bank was closed; I then telegraphed to Austin, Baldwin & Co., of New York, to advise the non-payment of that draft, as the bank had closed; Lucas did not call on me; I wrote to Starr & Co., London, likewise, and told them that if the draft was presented there not to pay it, as I had a check on the Nation Trust bank here, which had not been paid; Lucas did not come to see me on Tuesday. Wednesday or Thursday, or on Friday he came; I said if that draft [London] had gone through and reached them, it would have been paid, but that I had stopped it for reasons which I explained to him; I told him I would not pay it, and that anything by it or any one else, and that I would take the chances of collecting the money from the Nation Trust Company, but as the bank had made arrangement with the city. I wanted a little extension on it; I never told him that the draft was payable in London, but that London paid through New York; it had to reach London first; I never sent him to Austin, Baldwin & Co., but simply told him that I was an agent of that house.

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TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM SLAIR.

T. T. Blair was next called and testified that he was employed at the Nation Trust Company Bank at the time Lucas had his deposit there; Barr had an account there as steamship agent; the witness was sent by Grier to Barr's office, where he got a London draft and gave him a check for $1,100 on the bank; Barr took the check to the bank and got credit for it.

Mr. Griffin testified that he and Alderman Strain went to Mr. Swoope's residence in East Liberty when Mr. Swoope drew the information in pencil and told Strain to copy in ink, which Strain subsequently did.

DR. BARR ON THE STAND.

The other side having closed, Dr. Barr was called and sworn, when he testified as follows: I have transacted business with Austin, Baldwin & Co. for some time past—two or three weeks before I saw Mr. Lucas; I sell their exchange and get commission; they send me blank drafts and I fill them out and draw on certain places in Europe; I remit every week and advise Austin, Baldwin & Co. of drafts sold; about three o'clock on an afternoon in January last, Mr. Lucas came to me and said his wanted a draft on London as low as possible; he told me to fill up a draft and he would pay for it; he came around in the afternoon and gave me a check for $1,100, signed "T. T. Blair, Trust Company;" I wrote a letter to Mr. Grier and told him I wanted the New York exchange for this draft at once; he postponed it until Monday, and I left the check [here produced] with him. Monday, and Grier was not in; I went back on Tuesday, and the bank was closed; I then telegraphed to Austin, Baldwin & Co., of New York, to advise the non-payment of that draft, as the bank had closed; and, further, that he had drawn on H.